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The Quality of an article is remembered long after the Price is forgotten

autumn
1911.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Rosedale **N**urseries

111
OUR MOTTO: Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality



Vine-clad cottage of Washington Irving, Tarrytown, New York

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, 1904



S. G. HARRIS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

OFFICE: 63 HAMILTON PLACE

TELEPHONE, 261 R

Remarks to Customers



THANKING my customers for their generous patronage for the past year, I am pleased to announce that we are better prepared than ever to furnish strictly high-grade stock in all departments. We furnish annually many of the finest estates, parks and cemeteries in the country, which is proof that our goods are satisfactory, both in quality and price. We solicit a trial order from those who have not previously had our plants.

Before Ordering, please send to us for quotations, if you do not find desired plants printed herein. Lowest rates will be given on trees by the hundred and thousand and in car-load lots.

Early Orders.—Much time can be saved in the busy shipping season if customers will send in early orders. Spring orders should be in by March 15; and for fall by October 1. Catalogue of bulbs will be sent in midsummer to all whose names appear on our list.

Fall Planting.—There are very few plants which cannot be planted as well in the fall as in the spring; most deciduous trees and shrubs do even better planted in fall.

No Substitutions are made without permission. It is well in ordering varieties of fruit and ornamental trees to name possible substitutes, especially in late orders, since some varieties are likely to be sold out.

Express.—Since Express Companies deliver plants, seeds and bulbs at a reduction of 20 per cent from the merchandise rate, we advise all shipments of small orders by that method. We guarantee safe arrival by express.

Plants by Express. We always add liberal extras to help defray charges. We make no charge for boxes or packing. Prices are f. o. b. Tarrytown.

Remittances should be by express money order, post-office money order or bank draft.

No Accounts Opened for Less than \$10.—Less than this amount must be accompanied by remittance, unless a customer has a regular account.

Orders from a new customer must be accompanied by remittance or satisfactory reference.

Name and Address. Please remember to write your name, post-office, county, and state; also (when necessary) give number of street distinctly; also give the name of your express company.

Gardeners.—I keep a list of gardeners seeking employment, and shall be pleased to recommend to customers men of proper qualifications.

"It is my belief that the art of cultivating flowers must be regarded as no less important than the art of sculpture or painting, because the flowers form the most beautiful part of nature."

HINTS FOR PROPER PLANTING

To properly plant a tree or shrub is a very easy matter if one will carefully follow these four rules.

FIRST.—Dig the holes large enough to admit the roots spread out in their natural position, and deep enough to allow the plant to stand at the same depth it stood in the nursery. More trees are lost by deep planting than by shallow.

SECOND.—Use no fertilizer, but sprinkle fine soil among the roots, shaking the tree a little if necessary, or using the hand, if the fibrous roots are very numerous, so that every root may come in contact with the soil.

THIRD.—When the roots are well covered, the earth should be tramped, or tamped, as firm as a post. Put in more earth and tamp again. The last two or three inches of earth should not be tamped, leaving it loose for the rain to be taken in. Do not round up the earth about the tree, lest the water run off. If the weather is dry early in fall or late in the spring, water may be poured in about the tree; otherwise it is seldom necessary.

FOURTH.—Give the tree a good mulching to hold the moisture.

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NURSERY PLANTING

Where large future plantings are to be made in cemeteries, parks or large estates, the economy of growing trees for a year or more in the nursery row, from which they are readily transplanted to other parts of the grounds, is evident. The cost of packing, transportation, etc., is hereby reduced to the minimum, and the cost of the plants is inconsiderable.

Having best facilities for furnishing nursery-grown, twice-transplanted stock, we solicit opportunity to quote prices to those intending large plantings.

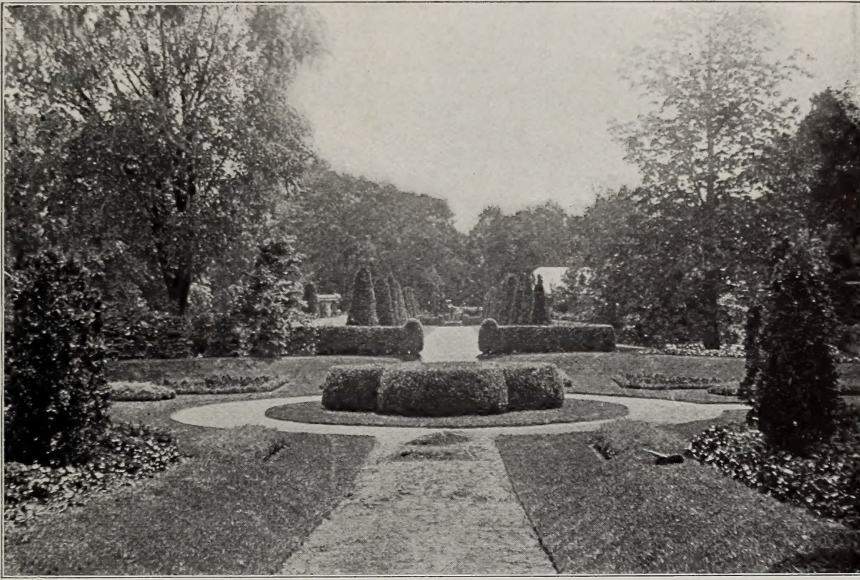
Deciduous trees of all the leading varieties, in sizes from 2 to 3 feet up, and evergreens from 1 to 2 ½ feet.

PREMIUM OFFER.

In order that all our customers who do not keep an experienced gardener may have reliable instruction in care of plants, we will send free with every cash order of \$10, BAILEY'S "AMATEUR PRACTICAL GARDEN-BOOK," or BAILEY'S "GARDEN-MAKING."

PRICES AND DISCOUNTS

Our prices of trees and shrubs include boxing and packing. On orders for 10 or more of a kind and size we are prepared to make a liberal discount as follows: 10 to 50 plants of one kind and size 20 per cent, 50 to 250 plants of one kind and size 25 per cent, from the single rates where the price per 10 and per 100 is not given. On orders for assorted lots of one to ten of each kind and size, we will give the following discounts from the rate of each, namely: Orders amounting to \$10 to \$20, 5 per cent discount; \$20 to \$50, 10 per cent; \$50 to \$100, 15 per cent; \$100 up, 20 per cent. No rebate, rake-off or commission allowed.



Formal Evergreen Planting at Newport, R. I.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES

Our Nurseries were started in order to produce high-grade trees, which we sometimes found it difficult to buy for our landscape work. Most nurserymen either will not go to the expense of transplanting trees as often as they should be, or grow them so close that the trees do not have room to develop into shapely specimens. We transplant all our trees every two years, which develops a root system capable of insuring the successful and rapid growth of stock when it is planted by our customers. Constant attention is also given to shape trees into symmetrical form, protect them against insect enemies, and thorough cultivation, to make them strong and healthy. That we have been successful in producing stock of high quality is recognized by many of the largest buyers who often, in addition to their own orders, send us customers from among their friends. One client at Ardsley-on-Hudson has sent us no less than five others; one from Mill Neck, L. I., no less than six.

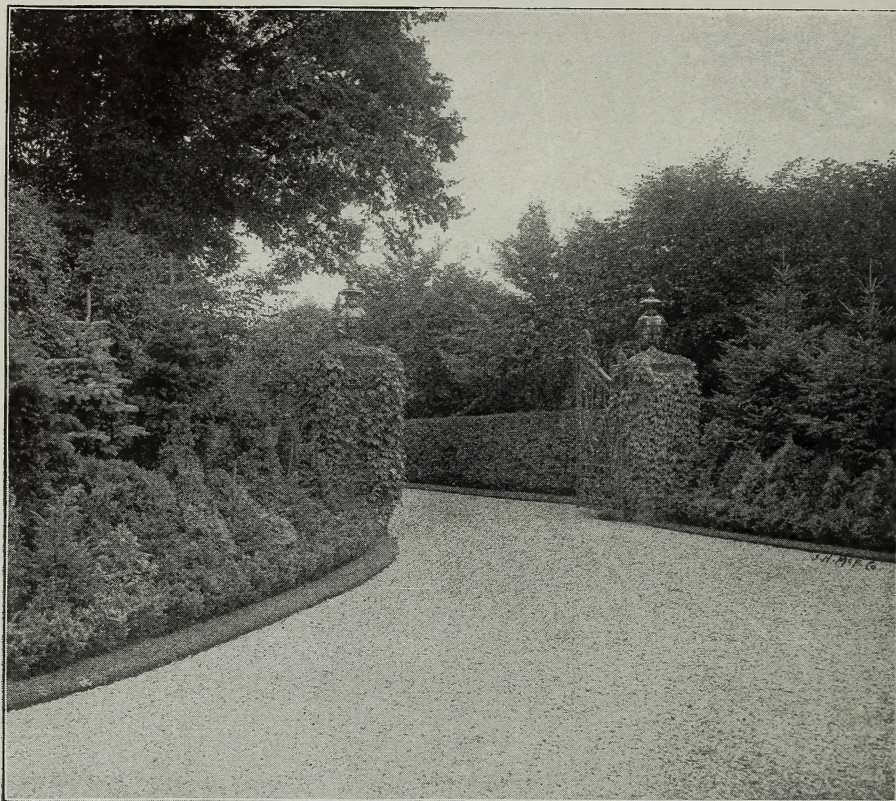
Our leading specialty is evergreens, of which we grow most of the hardy varieties, embracing some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation. Some varieties are especially attractive as individuals, while others are effective in masses, useful as windbreaks, screens and hedges. As a class, they are useful and showy for winter effect and produce at all times of the year landscape pictures unattained by any other class of trees. We use the same care in producing stock of first-class quality in deciduous trees and shrubs, vines and old-fashioned perennials; and stock we do not grow, such as roses and bulbs, we secure the best that money will buy. We are, therefore, prepared to furnish the best material at the proper season for planting.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

So much depends upon the intelligent selection of varieties and harmonious design in planting to make a landscape picture, that we consider this department of our work quite as important as getting together the very best material. The landscape should present pleasing pictures from various points of view—from the different living-rooms as well as from different positions on the grounds, arrangement for color effect, for vistas and the screening of unsightly objects—but in all unity of design. This result can be attained only where one has had wide experience and observation, and is thoroughly familiar with the material which he uses. The landscape architect must have an eye to the beautiful. He must have a knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, entomology, surveying and drawing. Through correspondence with our customers, we give much valuable information in addition to that found in our Catalogue, but those contemplating planting to any extent should begin with a planting plan, drawn to scale, in which every tree and shrub is definitely located.

We make a specialty of designs and have furnished plans for many of the most beautiful places on the Hudson and elsewhere. We are prepared to renovate old estates, make planting plans for new ones, and in many other ways assist our patrons to the highest development of their grounds. To those in the vicinity of New York we make a preliminary visit without charge. Those at a distance should send us a sketch of their grounds with dimensions, points of compass, location of buildings, trees, etc. From these data, we make a planting plan, drawn to scale, at a moderate cost.

By so doing, our clients would save expense and disappointment, because, without expert advice, planters are apt to select material for planting which will not thrive in a given locality; or, those not familiar with the ultimate sizes of trees and shrubs are apt to use two or three times the number required for the best results.



Evergreens make a most effective entrance

Cone-bearing Evergreens

A PINETUM

A collection of Pines, Firs, and other evergreens planted where they may be allowed to develop themselves in their full beauty and proportion, called a Pinetum, not only adds great beauty to a large estate because of its contrast of forms and its peculiarities, but permits of growing many more delicate species, which, if exposed singly, would perish. It is becoming customary on many fine country estates to select an extensive and suitable locality where many species and varieties may be collected together. To those who have not seen such a planting, it is scarcely conceivable how much they add to the beauty of a country residence. In exposed quarters, also in all bleak situations, groups of evergreens form the most effectual shelter at all seasons of the year. Moreover, many of them may be recommended to grow upon the most meager soil.

The effect produced by evergreens, although the plants may be of small or medium size, is immediate. The symmetrical form and beauty of verdure of young plants is no less effective than the picturesque beauty of the rugged and time-worn tree. No material, therefore, is more adapted for planting new places than are evergreens.

In selecting evergreens, planters should be cautioned about planting too large sizes and too many of the cheaper varieties. The fact that these varieties are cheap shows that they are of rapid growth, being produced quickly by the nurseryman. This means a rapid-growing tree which more than likely attains a great size and produces a coarse effect. One should select with a view to producing best results at the end of ten or more years. When a tree has been planted a number of years its value will have increased many-fold if it is of the proper variety; if not of a good variety, its value may decrease the older it grows. Of course, for windbreaks and hedges, some of the coarser, cheaper varieties are best; but, for the lawn one cannot too carefully choose varieties which will increase in value with the years.

Very few of the beautiful evergreens are familiar to planters. It is a revelation to those who go through our nurseries to see the great number of choice varieties, and yet we grow only those which are hardy at the North. In order that those who do not have access to a nursery carrying a variety of evergreens, we call particular attention to the following classes, namely:

HIGHLY-COLORED EVERGREENS

These trees are highly effective when mingled with the green kinds for variety. They are the spice in ever green planting and should not therefore be used too freely.

ARBORVITAE, GEORGE PEABODY

BIOTA NANA AUREA (Dwarf)

JUNIPER, CHINESE GOLDEN (Dwarf)

" JAPAN GOLDEN (Dwarf) and BLUE

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA AUREA

" OBTUSA AUREA NANA (Dwarf)

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA

" PISIFERA AUREA

" SQUARROSA VEITCHII

SPRUCE, KOSTER'S BLUE

" WEeping

FIR, CONCOLOR

DWARF EVERGREENS

There is a long list of dwarf and very dwarf varieties, useful for planting in beds or near the house, where large, spreading trees would not be practicable.

ARBORVITAE, GLOBOSA
" HOVEY'S
" LITTLE GEM
" SIBERIAN

BIOTAS
HEMLOCK, WEeping
JUNIPERS OF ALL KINDS

PINE, MUGHO
" SWISS STONE
RETINOSPORAS OF ALL KINDS

FORMAL EVERGREENS

Many of the varieties of evergreens are especially adapted to formal planting, for which there is a great demand, now that formal gardens are so much in vogue. We mention as especially desirable the following:

ARBORVITAE, PYRAMIDAL
" GEORGE PEABODY
" SIBERIAN
BIOTA ELEGANTISSIMA

JUNIPER VIRGINIANA
" IRISH
" SWEDISH
PINE, CEMBRA

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA
" PLUMOSA
" PLUMOSA AUREA
" PISIFERA AUREA

The best time to plant evergreens is in the spring. So much has been said in the papers the past two or three years about August planting that some have come to believe it is the only time. Those articles were written to induce planters who had failed to plant in spring to do the work in August. This advice is all good, provided the weather is just right and the trees are not far away, but in spring the weather is almost universally right and those who have their ground ready should, by all means, improve their opportunity for spring planting. As evergreens do not start to grow until about a month after the deciduous trees, they may, of course, be planted later; but, as they should be handled with a ball of earth, they are necessarily heavy and need to go by freight in any quantity. They should not, therefore, be delayed too long until the weather becomes hot and dry.

In addition to directions for planting on page 2, we wish to emphasize the matter of thorough tamping of the earth about the roots of the tree, and if the weather is dry, the tree should be sprinkled daily for a week or ten days to provide against the evaporation until the roots begin to start.

Abies · Fir

Abies concolor. SILVERY FIR OF COLORADO. Tree of graceful habit; bright, handsome foliage, bluish above silvery beneath; very distinct and exceedingly rare. This is one of the best Fir trees, which withstands heat, drought and cold. It is very hardy, grows rapidly and rivals the Nordmanniana in beauty.

A. Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. This variety is native in the mountains of Crimea, where it attains a height of 100 feet. The foliage is of the darkest green, silvered underneath, retaining its color throughout the year. It contrasts well with lighter evergreens, is very hardy and of rapid growth.

Biota · Chinese Arborvitae

Biota elegantissima. ROLLIN'S GOLDEN BIOTA. Very handsome, golden kind, upright in habit, and in the winter changing to bronze.

B. nana aurea. A dwarf, rounded form, that is decidedly beautiful in its golden dress.

B. pendula. WEEPING BIOTA. A weeping form, growing 10 to 15 feet high, with very long, slender, pendulous branches. Nothing can be more pretty or graceful than this charming little tree.

Juniperus · Juniper

All the Junipers are valuable ornamental plants—the upright species as single specimens or in groups, and the low forms well adapted for rocky slopes or banks. Junipers thrive best in a sandy, loamy soil, moderately moist, but do well in rocky and gravelly soils in sunny open situations. Excellent for seaside planting.

Juniperus Chinensis. CHINESE JUNIPER. A great acquisition from China and Japan; perfectly hardy in the most severe winters. One of the finest of all hardy evergreens; color a pretty grayish green.

J. C. aurea. DWARF, GOLDEN CHINESE JUNIPER. Upright form, with the young branchlets golden yellow, color becoming very brilliant in full sun.

J. communis aurea. DOUGLAS DWARF GOLDEN JUNIPER. Very dwarf, spreading form, which turns to a beautiful bronze in winter. Very suitable for edging groups and in rockeries.

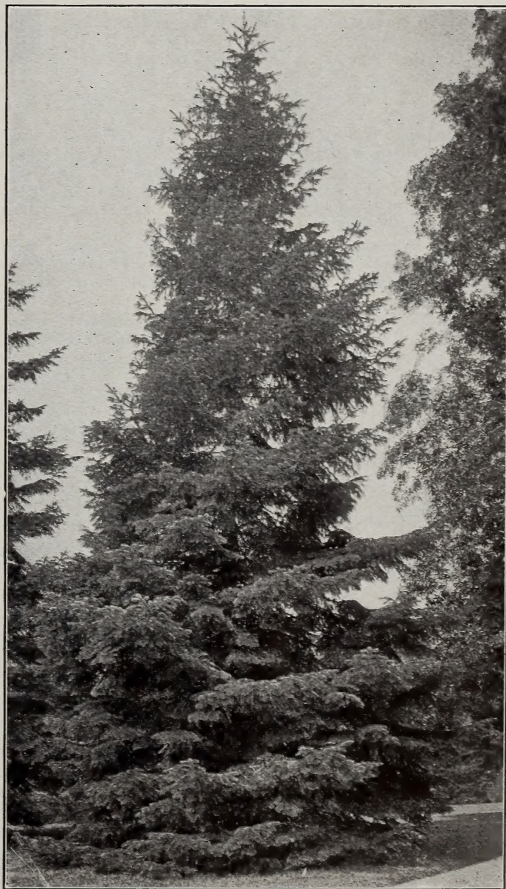
J. c. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Neat and effective with other small evergreens.

J. c. Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. A native of northern Europe. Conical, upright-growing bush, from 12 to 20 feet. Very hardy.

J. Japonica. JAPAN JUNIPER. Native of China and Japan. A dwarf, dense, bushy evergreen, with light green foliage; forms a compact bush 3 to 5 feet in height.

Juniperus Japonica aurea. Variety of the preceding; the younger growth tinged with golden yellow, which it retains throughout the summer.

J. J. variegata alba. SILVER VARIEGATED JAPAN JUNIPER. Dwarf, dense, bushy evergreen, with glaucous green foliage interspersed with branches of a pure white tint; very hardy.



Abies Nordmanniana

Juniperus oblonga pendula. WEEPING JUNIPER 15 to 20 feet high. Native of the mountains of northern Japan; perfectly hardy with us; difficult to transplant in larger sizes.

J. prostrata. PROSTRATE JUNIPER. Well adapted for covering rocks, since it rises only a few inches high and covers a considerable area with a thick carpet of verdure.

J. Sabina. SAVIN'S JUNIPER. Dwarf-spreading shrub. Grows in the poorest soil. Very valuable for rockeries, borders and groups.

J. squamata. SCALED JUNIPER. Low and spreading; suitable for rockwork.

J. Virginiana. RED CEDAR. Fine for formal planting.

J. V. alba variegata. VARIEGATED RED CEDAR. Branches variegated with white.

J. V. aurea variegata. Pyramidal in form, like VIRGINIANA, but of finer growth. Keeps its golden color well throughout the year.

J. V. elegantissima. Golden bronze foliage, particularly attractive in winter.

J. V. glauca. BLUE VIRGINIANA. Of compact, conical habit and bright, silvery foliage.

J. V. venusta. The erect habit and fine silvery foliage render this hardy tree very ornamental.

Picea · Spruce

No group of evergreens is more widely used in landscape work than Spruces, many of which are among the most showy and rapid-growing evergreens; in fact, some of the varieties are almost indispensable, and yet, strange to say, the Norway Spruce is the only one that is widely known. This is because it is a very rapid grower, and therefore can be sold cheap. When, however, one has seen a well-developed specimen of either Alcock's, Douglas's, Koster's Blue, or the Oriental Spruce, price seems of minor importance. Spruces will grow in almost any kind of soil moderately moist, and are easily transplanted even when quite large.

Picea alba. WHITE SPRUCE. A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet. Of pyramidal form; very shapely in appearance. The foliage is silvery gray; one of the hardiest of evergreens and is adapted to sections where many others would fail. Will thrive in light, moist soils.

P. Alcockiana. ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. Foliage pale green, silvery underneath. One of the choicest ornamental evergreens as a specimen on the lawn. Rapid grower; bears cones when young.

P. Engelmanni. COLORADO SPRUCE. Resembles the familiar Colorado Blue Spruce; a compact grower and develops into a grand tree.



Picea pungens glauca Kosteri

Picea excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. No evergreen is more generally planted than this, because of its exceedingly rapid growth and extreme hardiness, which adapt it for shelter and massing for effect. It will grow 3 feet annually when well established.

P. e. inverta. WEEPING NORWAY SPRUCE. Very grotesque, with foliage lighter and brighter than the species.

P. nigra Doumetti. BLACK SPRUCE. A native tree, dwarf and compact in growth, with glaucous foliage.

P. orientalis. EASTERN SPRUCE. Foliage smaller and more dense than that of the other Spruces; color deep glossy green, brighter and richer than the NORWAY SPRUCE; hardy as far north as Boston. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. We consider this one of the most elegant of all the conifers.

P. polita. TIGER-TAIL SPRUCE. A distinct Japanese species from the Island Nippon. It is of erect and conical habit, and graceful in outline. It is a very hardy, free grower and accommodates itself well to our climate. Somewhat drooping in old age.

P. pungens glauca. Selected blue seedlings

P. p. g. Kosteri. KOSTER'S COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. This we consider one of the finest native evergreens; in fact, no finer evergreen exists. Foliage of the richest blue or sage color; perfectly hardy everywhere. All our stock is grafted from the original Koster specimen and its descendants, and therefore all alike in color. Seeing the splendid form and color of our trees, one customer ordered 200 of them.

P. p. g. pendula. This is the greatest acquisition in conifers in many years. All the branches, even the young shoots, are very drooping; has the same striking blue color as Koster's Blue Spruce.

Pseudotsuga · Spruce

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. Looks like the Spruce, but differs botanically, and is, therefore, now put in a genus by itself. Being regular and symmetrical in habit, perfectly hardy, and of exceedingly rapid growth, it is suited for almost any purpose. We offer the Colorado variety.



Pinus Mugho (see page 7)



Pinus cembra

Pinus · Pine

The Pines are essentially inhabitants of the poor, sandy soils and dry situations. Their stout root-system enables them to seek the scanty water supplies where other species find it difficult. Some, like the White Pine, are adapted to a variety of soil conditions, but only a few can endure a surplus of water.

Pinus Austriaca. AUSTRIAN, or BLACK PINE. A massive and handsome tree of spreading habit. Foliage deep blackish green. One of the best Pines for forming screens and shelter for more tender trees. Is perfectly hardy and thrives in any moderately dry soil. Flourishes near the sea-coast and on high, bleak hills.

P. Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. This is dwarf, of conical growth; very compact and symmetrical. We consider this one of the choicest dwarf evergreens in the list. We offer a fine stock.

P. excelsa. HIMALAYAN, or BHOTAN PINE. Majestic, rapid-growing tree; should

Pinus excelsa, continued

be planted in poor soil, lest it grow too rapidly. In its native habitat it reaches a height of 150 feet. Taken all in all, it is a great favorite, "having a charmingly graceful habit and soft, pretty, glaucous foliage."

P. Mugho. DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. A bushy species, indigenous to northern Europe. Forms a dense bush and keeps below 4 feet in height for many years. This is one of the scarcest varieties in the market. Our stock is unusually fine. (See cut, page 6.)

P. resinosa. RED, or NORWAY PINE. A rapid-growing native tree, with red bark and long leaves.

P. Strobus. WHITE, or WEYMOUTH PINE. It is beautiful in every stage of its growth, from a plant to a stately tree of 150 feet. When well established, this tree will grow from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet every year. There is no prettier native Pine than this, and it is easily grown on all soils; in fact, were we to consider its economic importance, its adaptability to climate and soil, or its ornamental use, we must give it chief place among our native Pines.

Retinospora

Retinosporas are dwarf and compact, handsome, formal-growing evergreens, particularly useful for the planting of evergreen beds and as specimens in front of larger-growing evergreens. They thrive best in moist soils and situations not too much exposed to wintry gales. No group of evergreens is more used than this for ornamental gardening.

Retinospora filifera. Very graceful, with its long, drooping tips ending in slender tassels. The color is most beautiful green and the shape pyramidal.

R. f. aurea. This is a dwarf golden variety of the preceding; it is the most graceful of all the Retinosporas; scarce and expensive.

R. obtusa. This is the strongest grower of the Retinospora family and forms a handsome specimen; foliage fern-like and of a clear green color.

R. o. aurea. Identical with Obtusa, except in color, which is a deep golden yellow; one of the most striking in colored evergreens.

R. o. compacta. A very strong-growing, dwarf form; color very similar to that of Obtusa.

R. o. gracilis. Upright growth, soft green foliage; more open than the type, Obtusa; one of the most graceful of the genus.

R. o. nana aurea. Deep green, glossy foliage, tipped yellow; a gem among evergreens. Choice plants.

Retinospora plumosa aurea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, growing in our Nurseries (see page 8)



Retinospora filifera

Retinospora pisifera. Fine feathery foliage, with delicate branches.

R. p. aurea. A beautiful golden form, with same delicate foliage as *Pisifera*. Growth tessellated and very wavy; vigorous habit. One of the best.

R. plumosa. Light green; soft feathery plume-like foliage; very graceful habit.

R. p. aurea. One of the most beautiful golden evergreens at all seasons.

R. squarrosa Veitchii. A handsome glaucous tree, striking in appearance and color.

Sciadopitys

Sciadopitys verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Like many others of our choice plants, this beauty comes from Japan. It is unique among evergreens. The peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls gives the variety its name. This tree is hardy as far north as Portland, Me. (according to Professor Bailey). Its compact, conical form, glossy, dark green foliage and adaptation to all soils, render it a very desirable tree. We offer a fine stock.

Taxus · Yew

The Yews are very desirable evergreens for park planting. They are densely clothed with dark green foliage, well suited for hedges and easily trimmed in any desirable shape. They thrive best in a moderately moist, sandy loam, and endure shade well; easily transplanted if a sufficiently large ball of earth is taken with the roots.

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. Hardy as far north as Rhode Island and northwestern New York.

T. b. elegantissima. GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are a bright straw-color, rendering the plant highly effective whether planted alone or with other evergreens; one of the very hardest of the Yews.

T. cuspidata. Japanese. Beautiful spreading habit, foliage light green.

T. Hibernica. IRISH YEW. A most beautiful fastigiated form of dark evergreen.

T. H. aurea variegata. Very beautifully striped and margined yellow. Choice specimen plants; perfect pyramidal shape.

T. Washingtoni. WASHINGTON'S GOLDEN YEW. Foliage variegated with yellow spots and stripes.

Thuja · Arborvitae

Ornamental evergreen trees of narrow, pyramidal habit. Thujas are favorites for formal gardens because of their regular, symmetrical habit. Well adapted for hedges and windbreaks. They thrive best in a somewhat moist, loamy soil; easily transplanted.

Thuja occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Beautiful native tree, commonly known as the White Cedar. Especially useful for hedges and screens.

T. o. compacta. A very dwarf, densely branched variety, which assumes an oval form. The foliage is richly colored and very beautiful. Much used in planting evergreen borders or beds; also for cemetery and house decoration.

T. o. globosa. GLOBE-HEADED ARBORVITAE. Dense, low bush, with rich green foliage; keeps its color well through the winter.

T. o. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Dwarf seedling from the American. Globular outline and bright green foliage with a golden tinge.

T. o., Little Gem. Very dwarf, rarely attaining over a foot in height.

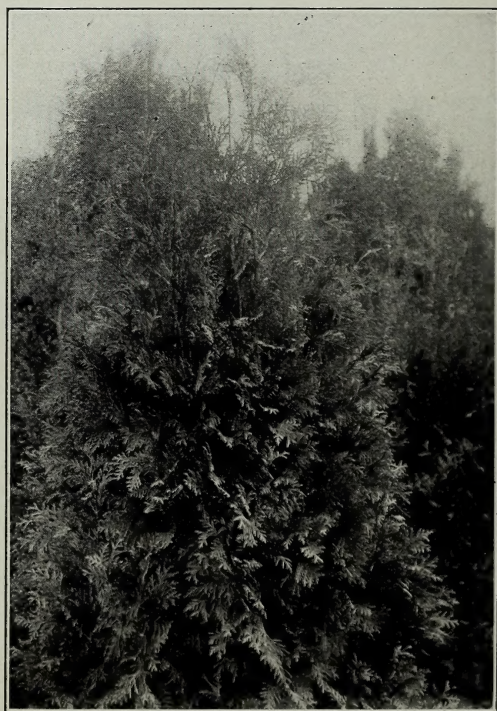
T. occidentalis lutea. PEABODY'S ARBORVITAE. Finest and hardiest of the golden Arborvitæ. Its golden hue is the brightest and most permanent. Makes a fine contrast with darker-colored evergreens.

T. o. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. The deep green color and upright, pyramidal form of this species renders it conspicuous in contrast with other evergreens. It is very hardy and vigorous.

T. o. Sibirica. One of the most useful of the Arborvitæ. It forms a beautiful compact specimen, without shearing; foliage is full and of a peculiar dark green color throughout the year.

T. o., Tom Thumb. Dwarf variety originated in Rochester. It is remarkable for its slow growth and compact, symmetrical habit. Useful for decoration of gardens or cemeteries where large trees may not be used; also for small evergreen hedges.

T. o. Vervæneana. A distinct and handsome yellow variety of the American Arborvitæ.



Thuja occidentalis

Thujopsis

Thujopsis borealis glauca. NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. A tree of nearly columnar form, growing to a height of 80 to 100 feet. A native of Russia and British Columbia, with ascending branches pendulous at the ends. Resembles the Lawson Spruce, but is more robust and hardy; thrives in any ordinary soil that is not too dry.

T. b. lutea. A distinct form raised in England, having a delicate golden hue at the end of the dark green branches, which renders it one of the most beautiful new evergreens in the list.

T. dolobrata variegata. This beautiful little Japanese evergreen makes a dwarf, rounded bush. Its narrow branches are tipped with creamy white; not hardy far north.

Tsuga · Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis. One of the most beautiful native trees; being especially rapid in growth and absolutely hardy, together with the fact that it transplants easily, makes it a very useful evergreen. Its fine feathery foliage and graceful habit make it a great favorite. The best evergreen for hedge planting. It bears the shears well and may be kept at any size and shape. Thrives in more shade than most evergreens. If allowed full sunlight, it will hold its lower branches and remain symmetrically furnished from the ground, thus making a splendid lawn specimen.

T. C. Sargentii pendula. SARGENT'S WEeping HEMLOCK SPRUCE. The photo-engraving shown is from the original tree at "Wodenethe," Mr. Sargent's place on the Hudson, which, in its natural



Sargent's Weeping Hemlock at Wodenethe, 75 miles up the Hudson

Tsuga Canadensis Sargentii pendula, continued form, without pruning, has grown in this shape. Like most weeping trees, no two plants take quite the same form. If this variety were more easily propagated, so that it could be sold at a lower price, it would be in very great demand, as it is one of the most beautiful of all weeping trees.

T. Caroliniana. SOUTHERN HEMLOCK. A native of the mountains of the southern states. This beautiful tree, with its dark green foliage, makes a great addition to our hardy northern ornamental evergreens.

Hedges

Hedges are becoming more popular, and justly so, for they combine beauty and usefulness; moreover, the cost is less than for a substantial fence. They need very little care, aside from the annual trimmings and occasional weeding in their early stages. The evergreen hedge is attractive at all periods, which gives it one advantage over those that drop their foliage in autumn. There is such variety in hedge plants that one may be found suitable for almost any location, whether in shade or sun, moist or dry; for low or high effect. As screens and windbreaks, there is nothing better than the evergreen hedge.

Deciduous hedges are generally less expensive, although the cost varies little from that of the faster-growing evergreens. If carefully pruned in their early stages, hedges will become more dense at the ground and make a thick



Hemlock Hedge in Episcopal Church grounds at Irvington, N. Y.

barrier. In the haste to have a hedge of the desired height, there is a tendency to set too large plants and to let them go without pruning, after which it is difficult to bring the hedge into its most beautiful form.

Trimmed Hedges. NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBORVITAE, AUSTRIAN and SCOTCH PINES make cheap, tall-growing hedges for shelter or screen.

Hedges for Ornament. Many of the flowering shrubs are ideal hedge plants, notably, ALTHEAS, BERBERIS THUNBERGII, MAHONIA, ROSA RUBIGOSA, DEUTZIA GRACILIS and LEMOINE, HYDRANGEA, PRIVET, SPIREAS and VIBURNUMS. The MAHONIA, the only evergreen flowering shrub among the number, is, for this reason, and for the fact that it will grow well in sun or shade, a dwarf ornamental hedge plant par excellence. (See description under Evergreen Shrubs, page 10.)

The HEMLOCK SPRUCE is undoubtedly the best coniferous hedge plant, perfectly hardy, bears the shears well, and keeps its rich green color all winter. No matter how severely it is

HEDGES, continued

trimmed, its new growth is feathery and graceful. Like the MAHONIA it will succeed in partial shade where other conifers would fail.

Next in rank we would place the ARBORVITAE as an ornamental, evergreen hedge plant. For a very tall, ornamental hedge, the NORWAY and WHITE SPRUCES are especially useful. Box plants, for edging plant beds, are in a class by themselves, and are much used for this purpose.

An evergreen hedge should be pruned just before the new growth begins the last of May, never cutting back farther than the previous year's growth. Should the growth of the ARBORVITAE be too rapid, it should be pruned again in the summer.

For Shelter and Screen. For protection from violent winds or concealing unsightly objects, we recommend AMERICAN ARBORVITAE, AUSTRIAN and SCOTCH PINES, and NORWAY SPRUCE. All are perfectly hardy, robust, and of rapid, dense growth, but only the NORWAY SPRUCE and the AMERICAN ARBORVITAE may be pruned into good shape. The EUROPEAN BEECH and HORNBEAM are also useful for screens, together with some of the taller-growing shrubs, like the PRIVET and SPIRAEA OPULIFOLIA, where only summer and autumn effect is desired.

Defensive Hedges.—For general farm purposes, the HONEY LOCUST, OSAGE ORANGE, THORNS and BARBERRIES are desirable.

Directions for Setting and Care.—We will cheerfully furnish our customers with directions as to number of plants, size and care, both in planting and pruning. We will also cheerfully furnish prices for large quantities of hedge plants.



Barberry Hedge

Evergreen Shrubs

This class of shrubs, as a rule, does much better in the shade, or partial shade, than in the sun. There are few varieties, however, which do well in both sun and shade, like the Rhododendron, Kalmia, Mahonia and Ilex. They seem to stand any amount of heat and cold from twenty below zero to one hundred degrees. The foliage,

however, is much finer in winter when they are planted in the shade. They transplant easily, are hardy, and give immediate results. Altogether, they are the most suitable things to use in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling. Added to the beautiful evergreen effect in which their glossy leaves make a fine display, they produce in spring the most gorgeous effect of all blooming shrubs. Planted in masses in front of evergreens, they show off to a great advantage, and their masses of color blend harmoniously, making a most brilliant scene. They do well in all moist soils which are free from limestone.



Hardy Rhododendron

Rhododendron · Rosebay

Orders Booked Now for Spring Delivery

The Rhododendrons are certainly without a rival among hardy flowering shrubs, either for making a magnificent display of bloom in May or June, or for rich, massive foliage at all seasons of the year. They are steadily increasing in popularity as planters learn better how to manage them. They like a light soil in which there is plenty of peat or leaf-mold, and prefer partial shade. After the flowers have faded, the seed-pods should be removed, in order that the plant may use all its vigor to form bloom buds for the following season. About the middle of July the plants should be well mulched to guard against drought, to which they are very sensitive.



Rhododendron maximum

RHODODENDRON, continued

Although the prices are given according to height, such classification is not entirely satisfactory, as a well-grown plant 1 1/2 feet high is better than a poorly grown plant twice as high. Then, too, the varieties vary in height according to habit of growth. The following named varieties, thoroughly tested for hardiness, will give perfect satisfaction:

- Album elegans.** French white.
- Atrosanguineum.** Deep scarlet.
- Caractacus.** Fine purplish crimson; large truss.
- Charles Dickens.** Red, shaded crimson.
- Delicatissimum.** Blush-white.
- Everestianum.** Rosy lilac; large truss.
- H. H. Hunnewell.** Dark crimson.
- President Lincoln.** Rose.
- H. W. Sargent.** Dark crimson.
- Lady Armstrong.** Rosy pink.
- Mrs. Milner.** Rich crimson
- Mrs. R. S. Holford.** Salmon-rose.
- Old Port.** Plum-color.
- Roseum elegans.** Rose-color.
- Stella.** Lilac, chocolate blotch.
- Parson's Gloriosa.** Lilac.

Rhododendron maximum

Great Laurel

This is the native RHODODENDRON which blooms in midsummer and makes the wooded hillsides and mountains of the eastern and middle states so magnificent with their white, blush and delicate pink flowers. They are used in great numbers on large estates, being much cheaper than the grafted varieties, and more suitable in certain locations, although the bloom is not so attractive as that of the latter.

A mass of these superb shrubs were planted in the spring of 1900, under the trees where grass could not be made to grow, on one of the finest estates in Ossining. Every plant did well, notwithstanding the season was the most trying for many years. This is about the only plant that will succeed in such dense shade where grass will not grow at all. My foreman has had large and successful experience in handling this native Rhododendron and *Kalmia latifolia* (Mountain Laurel) and knows just how to select and lift with large balls of earth, so that plants are sure to grow.

Plants carefully selected, well set with buds, bushy nearly to the ground, and lifted with large balls of earth, give universal satisfaction. The fact that I sell thousands of these plants every year and ship to the same buyers two and three years in succession proves not only the quality but the price to be correct.

Sizes run from 1 to 6 feet in height, with diameter nearly equal to height. Sizes will be graded, or any particular sizes selected as desired. Superb plants. Special prices on car and half-car lots. A mass of these native Laurels, bordered with the choice grafted sorts we import from England, makes the greatest addition possible to the shrubbery planting.

Andromeda

Andromeda Catesbaei. See *Leucothoe Catesbaei*, page 12.

A. floribunda. See Pieris, page 12.

Azalea

Azalea amœna. The most showy of very dwarf evergreen shrubs. The bushes fairly cover themselves with bright rose-colored flowers; in winter foliage turns bronzy purple. Very useful for bordering other Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Plants, all bushy and well budded.

A. Hinondigiri. A choice new variety from Japan. Flowers a distinct scarlet; very showy.

A. Yodogami. Dwarf Azalea from Japan. Large, double, rosy lilac flowers.

Buxus · Box

Buxus sempervirens. The TREE BOX is a beautiful shrub, well adapted for small places, and may be used to good advantage with small evergreens in larger plantings, and it is now in great demand for formal gardens. Superb plants.

B. s. nana. DWARF BOX EDGING. This little gem is again in great demand for edging walks in old-fashioned flower-gardens.

Kalmia · Mountain Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. Next to the rhododendron in beauty, this native shrub is being planted extensively in the finest landscape work. For cut-flowers it is most satisfactory. Cut in the bud they will last in bloom in vases of water for two weeks. It blooms later than the named varieties of rhododendrons, and earlier than *Rhododendron maximum*. The Kalmia thrives well in sandy or loamy soil, but dislikes clay or limestone. It grows almost as well in swamps as in drier locations and prefers partly shaded situations. Requires same treatment as rhododendrons. The thick, shiny leaves are conspicuous the year round, making it a shrub of great value for massing in evergreen effect. It is one of our most hardy shrubs being found sparingly in Nova Scotia, and very abundantly in New England, along the Alleghenies, through Carolina and as far south as Florida. It is, therefore, a valuable shrub for all sections. Car and half-car lots priced on application. We also offer fine nursery-grown stock, well budded.



Photograph of one of our 18- to 24-inch plants of *Kalmia latifolia* one month after planting



Mahonia aquifolium

Pieris

Pieris floribunda. MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA. Dwarf, compact shrub, with glossy green leaves and showy white flowers in great abundance

Leucothoe

Leucothoe Catesbaei. DROOPING ANDROMEDA. Most beautiful dwarf shrub for either shade or sun; the long, leathery leaves take on a beautiful bronze in autumn and winter. Beautiful for Christmas decoration; dainty racemes of white or pink bell-shaped flowers cover drooping stems.

Mahonia

Mahonia aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. Beautiful at all seasons of the year; in winter the prickly, shiny, purplish leaves turn to the finest bronze and crimson. In spring the whole picture changes—the polished leaves are green again and the bushes are fuller of bee music than any other plant then in bloom. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. Take it all in all, we consider the Mahonia one of the most valuable of all shrubs, deciduous or evergreen, since it does as well in sun as in the shade. It is perfectly hardy, a most rapid grower, with very attractive yellow flowers in the spring and succeeded by purplish berries in autumn. While it is evergreen, it has what is even better, a most superb brown, rich tone, mingled with the most gorgeous scarlet and crimson, and leaves covered with a brilliant luster-like varnish. It is much improved by keeping it back by occasional clipping, as it sometimes has a tendency to straggle

Shrubs in Tree Form or Standards

The increasing interest in formal gardening has created a great demand for shrubs grown in tree form. They are very effective in formal gardens, bordering walks or in lines back of the bush forms. STANDARD BAY TREES and BOX are more satisfactory in tubs. Other kinds named below may be grown as easily in the open ground as are the same species in bush form. Stems about 3 to 4 feet high.

ALTHEA. See page 24.

AZALEA mollis. See description on page 22

BOX (*Buxus Sempervirens*). See under Evergreen Shrubs, page 11.

CARAGANA. See page 22.

CATALPA Bungei. See Deciduous Ornamental Trees, page 15.

FORSYTHIA. See page 23.

FRINGE, Purple. See page 25.

HIBISCUS (*Althea*). See Shrubs, page 24.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. This plant is very effective and showy for center of beds or rear of borders.

LIGUSTRUM. PRIVET. Useful for formal gardens, or other decoration where Bay Trees are used. Stems 4 to 5 feet; heads, 2 to 3 feet.

LILAC. Very fine pot-grown plants, 5 feet high, set with bloom-buds.

VIBURNUM plicatum. JAPAN SNOWBALL. Stout stem, well-branched head; fine for immediate effect.



Standard Wistaria

WISTARIA. Very showy as a specimen plant, as may be imagined from the photo-engraving.

Laurus nobilis · Bay Trees

STANDARDS

CROWN	STEM	TALL	TUB	PRICE
28 to 30 in.	48 in.	7½ ft.	15 in.	\$10 00
32 to 34 in.	48 in.	7 to 10 ft.	17 in.	12 50
34 to 36 in.	48 in.	7 to 10 ft.	17 in.	15 00
38 to 40 in.	48 in.	8 ft.	18 in.	18 00
40 to 42 in.	45 in.	8 ft.	20 in.	20 00
48 in.	45 in.	8 ft.	21 in.	22 50

PYRAMIDS

TALL	DIAMETER AT BASE	TUB	PRICE
6 ft., 10 in.	26 to 48 in.	13 in.	\$10 00
6 ft., 10 in.	32 in.	18 in.	12 50
8 ft., 6 in.	34 in.	17 in.	15 00
7 ft., 6 in.	48 in.	20 in.	20 00
9 ft.	48 in.	21 in.	40 00
COLUMNS			
9 ft.	28 in.	17 in.	25 00

It is a high compliment to the Rosedale Nurseries that our volume of business increased during the panic year of 1908. We were awarded some of the best contracts for landscape work in the country



Cornus florida tree and spray of blossoms. (See page 16)

Deciduous Trees

There is no department of our work in which we take more pride than this. We offer a magnificent stock of all the leading varieties in several sizes, including many specimen trees, both evergreen and deciduous. The more expensive evergreens are shipped with a ball of earth, which insures their success. A visit to our grounds will well repay intending purchasers.

We have successfully filled some unusually large orders,—one an order for 6,000 evergreens, another for 10,200, and another for seven car-loads which included a great variety of both deciduous and evergreen. As such orders are not placed at random, it goes without saying that our stock is unexcelled. This means that it has been transplanted a sufficient number of times to produce good roots and has been given proper care in pruning and cultivation to produce proper form and size.

TREES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

The list of trees for street planting is a large one, but we prefer to enumerate only a few of the best, and we place them in their order of merit, according to our view.

NORWAY MAPLE
SUGAR MAPLE
SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE

PIN OAK
ELMS, AMERICAN
LINDEN, AMERICAN

PLANE, ORIENTAL
ASH, ENGLISH
POPLAR, CAROLINA

WEeping TREES

BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED
MAPLE, WIER'S CUT-LEAVED

ELM, CAMPERDOWN
BEECH

MULBERRY, TEA'S
WILLOW, BABYLONIAN

TREES FOR WET PLACES

Spring is the best time for planting in such positions, as the action of frost would be harmful if planted in autumn. Along the banks of lakes or streams seems to be the natural location for several varieties of trees, but in planting one should be careful to plant near the surface. Many shrubs and plants are useful in similar locations, as the ELDERBERRY, GRASSES, IRIS, MALLOWs, etc. The best trees are the following:

WILLOWS OF ALL KINDS
RED MAPLE

AMERICAN ELM
SWEET GUM

RED BIRCH
PIN OAK

TREES SUITABLE FOR SEASHORE PLANTING

The soil and climate along the seashore call for special care in location of trees, for many varieties will not thrive along the coast, while most of the shrubs and vines do well.

SWEET GUM
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE

ORIENTAL PLANE
PIN OAK

RED OAK
CAROLINA POPLAR

TIME FOR PLANTING DECIDUOUS TREES

Most of the deciduous trees may be planted in autumn as well as spring, except where the climate is very severe, but the following list should be planted in the spring only:

BIRCH	MAGNOLIAS
BEECH	NUT TREES
PEACHES	JUDAS TREE
CHERRIES	LARCH
HORNBEAM	SWEET GUM
JAPAN MAPLES	OAKS

Acer · Maple

There is no part of the landscape so neglected as the selection of trees. From fifty varieties of Maples often not more than five varieties are to be found on a large estate. There are four magnificent varieties of Norway Maples alone; three of the Sycamore Maple; six of the Japanese Maple, to say nothing of Wier's Cut-leaved, Sugar, Scarlet, and other well-known varieties. Prices will vary according to size and kinds.

Grand stock; prices low; sizes up to 20 feet

Acer dasycarpum. WHITE, or SILVER MAPLE. Not only the largest, but most rapid-growing Maple. Moderate trimming the first few years will give it fine shape.

A. d. Wierii. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. One of the best Maples in cultivation. Rapidity of growth, graceful and airy form, and abundant silvery foliage. One of the most attractive lawn trees.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. On account of its stout, vigorous growth, rounded and symmetrical form, and deep green, shining foliage—which remains on late in autumn—this tree has become very popular for street and lawn planting.

A. p. Reitenbachii. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. An excellent medium-sized variety, valued for its highly colored foliage in summer and autumn.



Japanese Maple at Helen Gould estate, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Acer platanoides laciniatum. EAGLE'S CLAW NORWAY MAPLE. A small-growing variety of the NORWAY, whose leaves are deeply lobed and sharply pointed, resembling an eagle's claw.

A. p. Schwedleri. PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. Young shoots and leaves of a bright crimson color, changing to purplish green in the older leaves.

A. Pseudo-platanus. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE. Well-known rapid-growing tree; large, green foliage.

A. P. foliis atropurpureis. DARK PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. Pretty ornamental tree on account of the deep purple color on the under side of the leaves.

A. P. tricolor. TRICOLORED SYCAMORE MAPLE. This is one of the most showy of all Maples, except the dwarf Japanese varieties. Leaves are distinctly mottled with three shades of green; no two leaves alike in color.

A. P. Worlei. WORLE'S GOLDEN-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. Foliage golden yellow in spring. The young growth continues brilliant throughout the summer; very effective planted with Schwedler's variety.

A. saccharinum. SUGAR, or ROCK MAPLE. Although a little slower in growth than most large Maples, its compact and stately growth, high color in autumn, and resistance to strongest winds renders this second to none as a street tree.

JAPANESE MAPLES

Like most other plants introduced from Japan, these have become very popular. The demand is so great that prices are nearly double those of other Maples. Attaining small size (6 to 15 feet in height), beautiful form and foliage, which is often very highly colored, they are graceful, either singly or in groups.

Acer polymorphum. This is the parent form of many Japanese Maples in cultivation. Leaves green and feathery, changing to dark crimson in autumn.

A. p. atropurpureum. DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Foliage dark purple, deeply cut; one of the very best small trees in cultivation.

A. p. dissectum atropurpureum. CUT-LEAVED PURPLE JAPAN MAPLE. Very dwarf. Leaves beautiful rose-color when young; change to a deep and constant purple. Drooping, delicate and deeply cut foliage gives it an elegant fern-like appearance.

A. p. nigrum. Similar to Atropurpureum, except that the foliage is almost black.

A. p. palmatum. PALM-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. The leaves are five- to seven-lobed, deep green, changing to crimson at autumn. Upright; very compact.

A. p. sanguineum. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. Reddish crimson in June; foliage five-lobed and serrated.

A. p. roseum marginatum. Dwarf, attractive sort. Leaves are tipped or bordered with rose.



Lombardy Poplar

Pyramidal Birch



Catalpa Bungei

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnut

The great beauty of the Horse-chestnut is its wealth of bloom. The huge clusters of gray blossoms give the whole tree the effect of a monstrous flowering shrub; admirably suited for avenues. They hold their foliage in a moist situation longer than usual. We have selected three of the best varieties.

Æsculus Hippocastanum. COMMON WHITE. This well-known species forms a large tree, regular in outline, very hardy and free of disease.

A. H. alba fl. pl. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT. A superb variety with double flowers in panicles larger than those of the preceding. The one objection to the preceding variety is obviated in this one, as it is devoid of fruit.

A. rubicunda. RED-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT. Flowers showy red; a very beautiful ornamental tree, which contrasts well with the white, the leaves of a deeper green.

Ailanthus · Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus glandulosa. One of the most rapid-growing trees, with long, feathery foliage; free from all disease and insects; useful for tropical effects and seashore planting; withstands smoke and gases of city streets.

Alnus · Alder

Alnus glutinosa. EUROPEAN, or COMMON ALDER. A medium-sized tree of very rapid growth; especially adapted to moist situations.

A. g. laciniata imperialis. A stately tree with deeply cut foliage. Excelled by none as a specimen tree.

Amygdalus · Almond

Amygdalus communis roseo fl. pl. Large, double-flowering Almond; vigorous grower, covered with double rose-colored blossoms in May.

Betula · Birch

Trees with bark usually separating into thin papery plates. Thirty-five species have been described in the northern regions. No tree goes farther north than the Birch. In North America, the Paper Birch reaches 60 degrees north latitude, and in Europe *Betula alba* goes to the North Cape and is still a forest tree at 70 degrees. All the species described below are very

BETULA, continued

ornamental for lawns or parks. Their picturesque trunks and graceful habit make them conspicuous features in the landscape.

Betula alba. Rapid in growth and highly graceful in form; its drooping branches render the tree very attractive in landscape.

B. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL BIRCH. Bark silvery white, elegant pyramidal habit like the Lombardy poplar.

B. pendula laciniata. Unique and highly ornamental, not only on account of the silvery white bark, but also for the pleasing lightness and airiness of its foliage. It is this variety which Coleridge pronounces "the most beautiful of all forest trees—the Lady of the Woods."

B. p. Youngii. YOUNG'S WEeping BIRCH. Grafted on stems 5 or 6 feet high, its branches droop gracefully to the ground.

B. papyracea. PAPER, or CANOE BIRCH. This is the native Birch used by the Indians in the construction of their canoes. In many respects this is the best of white-barked Birches. Bark is pure white, leaves large, growth rapid.

Carpinus · Hornbeam

Carpinus betula. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. Strong, compact grower. Withstands shearing well. Good for formal work in hedges. Grows well in the shade and may be used as an undergrowth.

Carya · Hickory

Carya alba. SHELLBARK, or SHAGBARK HICKORY. This well-known native tree grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet. It is difficult to transplant and should, therefore, be ordered in small sizes only.

Castanea · Chestnut

Castanea Americana. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. A well-known tree with broader leaves than that of the Spanish variety. Prefers a deep, sandy loam, rather moist, and will not accommodate itself to wet and low situations; beautiful when young, picturesque when old; of rapid growth, and when in full bloom in July is one of the most beautiful ornamental trees.

C. Japonica. JAPANESE CHESTNUT. Dwarf, close-headed tree; leaves smaller than other Chestnuts; nuts large to very large, but inferior to those of other Chestnuts in quality.

C. vesca. There are no other trees so well adapted for avenues that will at the same time yield profitable returns for the land occupied as our native nut-bearing trees, and none more suitable for shade and ornament about farm buildings, along farm lanes or in pasture fields. The difficulties attending the grafting and transplanting of them are the greatest obstacles in the way of their more general cultivation.

Catalpa

Catalpa Bungei. CHINESE CATALPA. Dwarf habit, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Top-grafted or standard is very attractive, especially for formal planting, head attaining a diameter of 8 to 10 feet. See photo-engraving.

C. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. Especially ornamental when laden with its panicles of white flowers in June. Its large leaves, quick-growing habit, ability to thrive in dry or moist soils, render it very desirable for lawn and street planting or forestry.

Cerasus · Cherry

A very ornamental family of flowering trees. Among the ten varieties it is difficult to select. We call attention to three upright and two weeping as especially desirable.

Cerasus Japonica pendula. Feathery and graceful flowers, single, white.

C. J. rosea pendula. Branches slender, and fall gracefully to the ground. Flowers rose-colored and appear before the leaves.



Fern-leaved Beech on the Norman estate, Newport, R. I.

- Cerasus Rhexi fl. pl.** A fine double, white-flowered variety, appearing like a huge bouquet of small roses.
- C. Sieboldi rubra plena.** Semi-double; white flowers tinged with red.
- C. Sinensis fl. pl.** CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERED CHERRY. Very fine, with large, double, white flowers.

Cercis · Red Bud

- Cercis Canadensis.** This is valuable as an ornamental tree, no less on account of its exceedingly neat foliage, which is exactly heart-shaped and of a pleasing green tint, than for its pretty pink blossoms. It is one of the most ornamental trees, and a fine effect is produced by planting it with the Magnolias and Dogwoods.
- C. Japonica.** JAPAN JUDAS TREE. This is especially desirable in certain places because of its smaller size. Flowers literally cover the branches before the leaves appear, and their rich reddish purple flowers are unique. Foliage is very beautiful.

Chionanthus · White Fringe

- Chionanthus Virginica.** No small tree surpasses this in flower or foliage. Blossoms in May. Its blue fruit makes it also attractive in autumn.

Cladrastis · Virgilia

- Cladrastis tinctoria.** YELLOW-WOOD. No description can do this tree justice. Medium in size; compound foliage; racemes of sweet-scented, white blossoms in June. It is certainly one of the most beautiful of flowering trees. Each leaf is composed of seven or eight leaflets, 3 or 4 inches long, the whole leaf being more than a foot in length. These expand late in spring, about the middle of May, and are followed by numerous clusters of charming and pea-shaped blossoms, pure white. These clusters are 6 to 8 inches in length. The flowers are daintily formed and arranged in a gracefully loose and easy manner. The tree grows very rapidly and is very agreeable in form and foliage, even when young.

We give the greatest care to keep our stock entirely free from insect and diseases, and send with each shipment a certificate of inspection given by the state authorities which testifies to the freedom from disease of Rosedale products.

Cornus · Dogwood

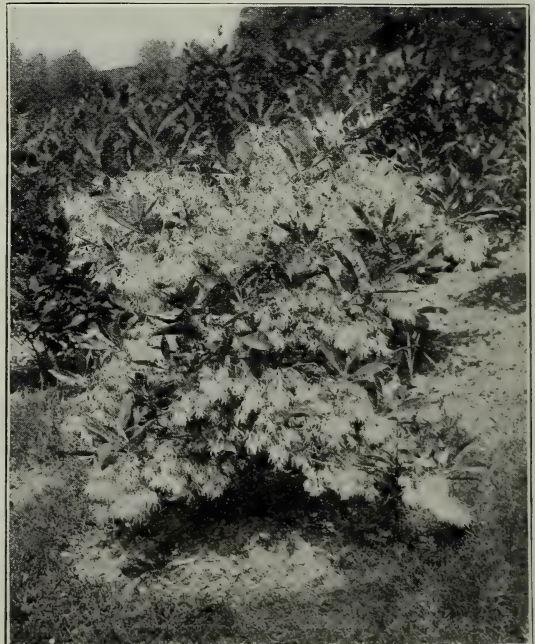
- Cornus florida.** WHITE DOGWOOD. Grows from 20 to 30 feet in height. No medium-sized tree excels in beauty this native tree, whether viewed at the time of its beautiful bloom in early spring, its massive glossy green foliage in summer, or its gorgeous coloring of fruit and foliage in autumn. The whole tree assumes a deep lake red. The flowers, which appear as those of Magnolias are falling, maintain a succession of bloom about two weeks. In autumn coloring, it is unrivaled except by the Scarlet Oak.
- C. f. rubra.** PINK-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. This variety is one of the finest flowering trees, resembling in all but the color of the flowers the preceding variety. It blooms when quite young. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery.
- C. f. pendula.** WEEPING DOGWOOD. Unique dwarf form, bearing white flowers

Crataegus · Thorn

- The Thorns, comprising many varieties, are classed among the most beautiful flowering trees of low growth. In front of old evergreens their flowers and foliage are shown to the highest advantage, and in autumn their fruit is highly effective. Their sweet-scented flowers appear in great profusion in May and June.
- Crataegus fl. pl. rosea.** DOUBLE-FLOWERING PINK THORN. This variety bears fragrant, double, rose-colored flowers.
- C. Oxyacantha fl. pl.** DOUBLE WHITE THORN. This variety with its small, double, white flowers, makes a striking contrast with the Double Scarlet.
- C. O. coccinea fl. pl. Pauli.** PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. Flowers light red. Best of its color.

Cytisus

- Cytisus Laburnum.** GOLDEN CHAIN. A native of Europe; foliage smooth and shining. The name Golden Chain alludes to the long, drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June.
- C. L. alpinus.** SCOTCH LABURNUM. Found in Scotland and the Alps of Jura. Its yellow flowers are larger than those of the English.



Chionanthus Virginica

Fagus · Beech

For specimen trees on the lawn, no tree surpasses the Beech. They are beautiful from the first, but in a few years they are superb. Where room is given for a large tree to develop, the common American Beech gives a magnificent specimen. It has smooth, gray bark and shining, oval leaves, making it beautiful in summer and in winter the smooth gray bark makes it distinctive among trees.

Fagus ferruginea. AMERICAN BEECH.

F. incisa. CUT-LEAVED BEECH. This beautiful, free-growing tree is similar to the fern-leaved variety, but with deeper cut foliage.

F. sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. Foliage denser and darker green than those of the American variety. The dead leaves hang on all winter, thus rendering it excellent for screens and hedges. Is also beautiful as an individual specimen.

F. s. heterophylla. FERN-LEAVED BEECH. A small tree, with fern-like foliage. Its young, shoot-like tendrils give it a graceful aspect.

F. s. pendula. WEEPING BEECH. A grotesque, large-growing tree.

F. s. purpurea Riversii. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.

F. s. purpurea pendula. WEEPING PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. Habit similar to the Weeping Beech.

Fraxinus · Ash

Owing to the very rapid growth of the Ash, it is much used as a street tree. Being produced by the nurserymen very quickly, they are, therefore, inexpensive. They are often used for culture trees in landscape work and removed after more slow-growing trees have attained some size. It is also a valuable tree in forestry, as the wood is excellent for many purposes; thrives in moist ground.

Fraxinus alba. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A native, quick-growing tree, valuable for timber, shade or street planting.

F. excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. Taller and more rounded than the American; distinguished by its black buds. It is a very rapid grower.

Gymnocladus · Kentucky Coffee Tree

Gymnocladus Canadensis. A native tree of secondary size; upright, pyramidal growth; its feathery foliage gives it a tropical aspect. Its white flowers are followed by large seed-pods. Withstands adverse conditions admirably.

Juglans · Walnut

Juglans cinerea, BUTTERNUT. A tree growing to 50 feet or more; spreading head and large, compound leaf. Grows rapidly when well established.

J. nigra. BLACK WALNUT. This tree grows more upright with round head; darker bark with similar compound, beautiful foliage. Planted alone on deep soil, it becomes a majestic tree, its low branches sweeping the ground in a graceful curve.

J. regia. ENGLISH WALNUT, or MADEIRA NUT. A native of Persia. Hardy as far north as the Great Lakes; develops into a beautiful specimen tree; bears fruit as far north as Newburgh, where a specimen eighteen to twenty years old reached a height of 35 feet and bears two or three bushels of very fine nuts annually.

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata. A hardy, small, round-headed tree from China. Its large yellow flowers in July, when nearly all other trees are out of bloom, make it especially desirable.

Larix · Larch

Larix Europæa. EUROPEAN LARCH. One of the most attractive lawn trees in spring because of its early deep green foliage, followed by purple cones.

L. leptolepis. JAPAN LARCH. A hardy and desirable tree, valuable as a lawn specimen; foliage light green, changing to a light golden yellow in the fall.

Liquidambar

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEET GUM. One of the finest American trees. Form symmetrical; beautiful in foliage, and especially attractive in autumn when it is decked in colors almost too bright and vivid for foliage. The prevailing tint is a deep purplish red, sometimes varied by a shade deeper or lighter, and occasionally an orange tint is assumed. Planted near other trees remarkable for their autumnal coloring, the effect is almost magical. It grows well in moist and even wet situations, although it will accommodate itself to a drier soil.



Weeping Beech

Liriodendron · Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. TULIP TREE, or BUTTONWOOD. A native tree of very rapid growth and pyramidal habit; foliage light green and glossy; bark smooth; branches spreading; closely allied to the Magnolias, and therefore difficult to transplant in large sizes. Flowers are shaped like large tulips, and are composed of yellow petals mottled on the inner surface with red and green; very showy.

Magnolia

No group of flowering trees is more magnificent or showy than the Magnolias. The American species attracted the attention of the first botanists who came over to examine the riches of our native flora, and were transplanted to the gardens of England and France more than a hundred years ago, where they are still valued as the finest trees of that hemisphere. To Americans, however, the Chinese Magnolias appeal more strongly for landscape work because of their smaller size and more abundant yield of fragrant flowers. Planted with evergreens in the background to heighten the contrast, or in groups, their effect in the early spring baffles description. Magnolias may be planted with success only in the spring, at which time the tops should be severely pruned.

AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. This beautiful pyramidal tree, which derives its common name from the appearance of the long fruit. In the rich, moist valleys of the Alleghenies it often reaches a height of 80 feet and a diameter of 3 feet. The flowers are 6 inches in diameter, pale yellow, much like those of the Tulip Tree.

M. macrophylla. GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. A superb species; leaves 2 feet in length, giving it a tropical effect. Flowers, appearing in June, are from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Distinguished from the other varieties in winter by the whiteness of its bark.

M. tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. This is a medium-sized tree having the leaves on the terminal shoots arranged three or four in a tuft, which gives rise to the name of Umbrella Tree. These leaves are 18 inches to 2 feet long, 7 or 8 inches broad. Flowers are large, white and very numerous. These are followed by conical, rose-colored fruit.

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia conspicua. Flowers large, pure white, and very fragrant.

M. Kobus. THURBER'S MAGNOLIA. This is one of the hardiest kinds, and its fragrant white flowers follow those of the *CONSPICUA*, thus extending the time of bloom two-fold. Its shining green leaves make it attractive at all seasons.

M. Lennei. LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. This remarkable tree blooms in May and often again in summer. The flowers are purplish rose without and pearly white within.

M. Soulangeana. In habit resembling *CONSPICUA*; shrubby and branching when young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple, 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Blooms later than *CONSPICUA*.

M. speciosa. SHOWY-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. Blooms a week later than *Soulangeana* and flowers remain upon the tree longer than those of any other variety.

M. stellata. HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA. This is a very dwarf grower and blooms in April. Its double white fragrant flowers make it one of the most desirable.

Morus • Mulberry

Morus Tatarica pendula. WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY. The finest umbrella-shaped tree. Its slender branches droop to the ground.



American Elm

Negundo • Maple

Negundo fraxinifolium. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. A native tree with Ash-like foliage and seeds like the Maples; of very rapid growth, hardy and irregular habit. It is greatly improved by close pruning.

Paulownia • Empress Tree

Paulownia imperialis. A magnificent tropical-like tree from Japan. It surpasses all others in size of its leaves, which are from 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Cut back every spring it may be kept low, and the leaves will be much larger.

Persica • Peach

The double-flowering Peaches are among the choicest flowering trees, literally covering many of the branches in May with large, double flowers. They will bloom the second year.

Persica vulgaris alba plena. Double, white.

P. v. rosea. Double, rose.

P. v. sanguinea pleno. Double, red; superb.

Platanus • Plane Tree

Platanus occidentalis. AMERICAN PLANE; SYCAMORE or BUTTWOOD. This native tree is not generally found in masses, but scattered over the whole country, more often in low, alluvial soils. It is very conspicuous for its shaggy bark, which gives it a distinct appearance in its trunk and most of its branches. Its great merit is its rapid growth (where in good soil it reaches a height of 30 or 40 feet) and ease of transplanting.

P. orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE. Rapid-growing tree of the very largest size. No tree was in greater esteem with the ancients. We are told that the academic groves, the neighborhood of the public schools, and all those favorite haunts where the Grecian philosophers were accustomed to resort, were planted with these trees; and beneath their shade Aristotle, Plato and Socrates delivered the choicest wisdom and eloquence of those classic days. The great merit of the Plane tree is its extreme vigor and luxuriance of growth and ease of transplanting. In a good soil it will readily reach a height of 35 to 40 feet in ten years.

Pyrus • Crab

Pyrus angustifolia. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. Tree of medium size, blooms young. The double flowers are sometimes mistaken for pink roses. Their fragrance tends to increase the delusion.

P. Malus Parkmani. One of the most beautiful recent introductions from Japan. Flowers very double, dark rose, dangling gracefully on slender stems, retaining their color until they drop.

P. M. spectabilis alba fl. pl. CHINESE DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED. Double white, fragrant flowers in clusters in May.

P. M. s. rosea fl. pl. Has double rose-colored, fragrant flowers nearly 2 inches in diameter, in May.

Populus • Poplar

Some of the American Poplars, as the Balsam and Gilead Poplars have their buds enveloped in a fragrant gum; the Lombardy Poplar "shoots up its spire and shakes its leaves in the sun." It is remarkable for its conical and spire-like manner of growth. The Lombardy Poplar is a beautiful tree and in certain situations produces a very elegant effect. It may be employed with singular advantage in giving life and variety to a scene composed entirely of round-headed trees. It may, also, by its striking and marked contrast to other trees, be employed to fix the attention to some particular point in the landscape.

Populus Bolleana alba. A very compact grower, resembling in form the Lombardy, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.

Populus alba. ABELE, or SILVER POPLAR. More widespread than any of the other Poplars. Leaves glossy dark green above and pure white beneath.

P. monilifera. CAROLINA POPLAR. One of the best for street planting, and for screens.

P. fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Majestic in form and size, attaining a height of 150 feet. A remarkably erect, rapid grower.

Quercus · Oak

As an ornamental object, no deciduous tree exceeds the Oak, being grand, majestic and picturesque. Though beautiful when young, it is not until it has attained a suitable size that its true character is seen. Its huge branches, each a tree in size, spreading out horizontally from the trunk in great boldness, and its high top, stamp the Oak with a dignity beyond all its compeers. America is peculiarly rich in its variety of Oaks. Nearly fifty species have been enumerated. From the many species and varieties, we sell a few of the best. Let none hesitate to plant the sturdy tree because of its slow growth. It is grand even when young.

Quercus alba. WHITE OAK. This is one of the most common of the American Oaks, very generally distributed over the United States and Canada as far south as the southern states. It is the most valuable of our timber Oaks.

Q. coccinea. A noble tree of rapid growth, often 80 feet high. Native in the middle states. The great beauty of this tree is its deep scarlet tint in autumn, when it may be distinguished at a great distance from all other forest trees.

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. Grows to a height of 60 to 80 feet, is hardy and grows rapidly upon moist soils.

Q. Robur. ENGLISH OAK. A well-known tree of spreading slow growth.

Q. R. concordia. GOLDEN OAK. A superb variety which retains its color throughout the season. The best golden-leaved tree.

Q. R. fastigiata. EVERGREEN OAK. A remarkable medium-sized tree of pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. Foliage spotted with silver. Superb.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. This is one of the best growers of the genus, not particular about the soil. Makes a splendid lawn or shade tree; also desirable as an avenue tree.

Robinia · Locust or Acacia

Robinia hispida. ROSE, or MOSS LOCUST. A native, spreading, irregular tree, with long, elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in May and at intervals all the season.

R. Pseudacacia. BLACK, or YELLOW LOCUST. The value of this tree lies in its extremely rapid growth when young, as during the first ten or fifteen years it exceeds in thrifty shoots almost all other forest trees; but it is short-lived, and in twenty years' time many other trees would completely outlive and outstrip it.

Salisburia · Maidenhair Tree

Salisburia adiantifolia. A picturesque tree of rapid growth. The foliage is fern-like, whence its name; rare and beautiful; perfectly hardy south of Albany. This tree is so great a botanical curiosity and so singularly beautiful, the form and outline so pleasing and harmonizes so well with buildings, that it should be planted near the house, where it may be readily seen and appreciated.

Salix · Willow

Willows are a very useful class of trees, adapted to a great variety of soils, easily transplanted, hardy and of rapid growth. Their principal value in landscape gardening is to embellish low ground, streams of water, margins of lakes, etc. They harmonize badly with other trees in other locations, where the violent contrast could produce only discord. When introduced, hanging over some rustic bridge and brought into harmony with surrounding vegetation with other graceful trees as the Birch or Elm, its effect is especially ap-



Linden on Norman estate, Newport, R. I.

propriate. No trees are so little known as the Willows. Easily transplanted, of exceedingly rapid growth, and of fine habit. These are strong arguments in their favor.

Salix Babylonica. The well-known WEEPING WILLOW from Asia.

S. elegantissima. THURLOW'S WEEPING WILLOW. A graceful tree with leader of erect growth, side branches drooping; as strong a grower as the BABYLONICA, but more hardy at the far north.

S. B. ramulis aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED WEEPING WILLOW. Habit same as the type, but has beautiful golden bark in winter.

S. regalis. ROYAL WILLOW. Elegant tree, with rich silvery foliage. Very effective in groups.

S. rosmarinifolia. ROSEMARY-LEAVED WILLOW. A very striking and beautiful tree, with feathery branches and silvery foliage.

S., Wisconsin Weeping. Of drooping habit. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

Taxodium · Deciduous Cypress

Taxodium distichum. A native of the South; perfectly hardy to a latitude of 43 degrees; a distinct tree of rapid pyramidal growth and soft feathery foliage of bright green tint in loose, airy tufts, which give it a character of elegance. With other trees the Cypress produces a pleasing effect, especially with hemlocks and firs, with which it harmonizes well in form and foliage, while its light green is beautifully opposed to their richer and darker tints. Of rapid growth.

T. d. pendulum. A fine weeping sort.

Tilia · Linden

The Lindens are symmetrical in form, rapid in growth and of great beauty when given room to develop naturally. The flowers are large, handsome and heart-shaped in form; they open in June, hang in loose, pale yellow clusters, and are quite ornamental.

Tilia Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASSWOOD. Our common American species.

T. Europæa. EUROPEAN LINDEN. Said to be the celebrated species of Berlin. Fine pyramidal tree, nearly as large as the variety *Platyphyllos*.

T. E. alba (argentea). WHITE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. A very distinct and striking species, particularly noticeable by its white appearance; grows 40 feet high, forming a pyramidal, compact head.

T. E. laciniata rubra. RED FERN-LEAVED LINDEN. A medium-sized tree of pyramidal, compact habit

Tilia Europaea platyphyllos. BROAD-LEAVED LINDEN.

This is probably the largest of the European Lindens, a rapid grower and attaining a height of 90 feet. It has larger and rougher leaves than the type and is more regular in habit.

T. E. alba pendula. WEEPING LINDEN. One of the best of the European kinds, holding its foliage throughout the season.**Ulmus · Elm**

As the oak stands for dignity and majesty, the Elm stands for gracefulness and elegance among trees. It is peculiarly well calculated for groups or a single specimen; also for street planting and avenues.

Ulmus Americana. AMERICAN ELM. This tree is a rapid grower, long-lived, attains a large size, and its umbrella form gives shade while it does not obstruct the view. No more majestic tree either for lawn or street than this. It often reaches a height of 80 to 100

Ulmus Americana, continued

feet and a diameter of 40 to 50 feet. The charming villages of New England, including Lenox and Stockbridge, attain a greater portion of their peculiar loveliness from the wonderfully beautiful Elms which decorate their fine streets. Very easily transplanted.

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Tree growing to a height of 100 feet, with smaller leaves than those of the American; of rapid growth. Bark dark colored, branches projecting at right angles from the tree.

U. montana. SCOTCH, or WYCH ELM. Trees attaining 100 feet with spreading branches; found from Europe to Japan.

U. m. Camperdown pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms a picturesque weeping tree; of very rapid zigzag growth, making shoots several feet in a season.

U. m. Huntingdoni. HUNTINGDON ELM. Habit erect, growth vigorous, bark clean and smooth. One of the finest varieties for any planting.

Hardy Climbing Shrubs**Actinidia**

Actinidia polygama. SILVER SWEET VINE. A new and beautiful climber from Japan. The flowers are creamy white, appearing in profusion in June, and resemble the lily-of-the-valley in fragrance. The growth is vigorous; does well in shade.

Akebia

Akebia quinata. Japanese vine, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit. It is one of our hardiest, quick-growing vines and is very graceful and handsome.

Ampelopsis

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER.

Very fine effect quick on rocks and trees. In autumn the foliage turns a beautiful rich crimson. Excellent for arbors, trellises and stumps in the North, where only very hardy vines succeed.

A. Veitchii. JAPAN CREEPER; BOSTON IVY. No plant is more extensively used than this for covering walls, rocks, stumps, etc., to which it clings without any support. The handsome foliage takes on a gorgeous crimson in autumn. Extra heavy plants. Grows well in the smoky atmosphere of cities.

Aristolochia

Aristolochia Siph. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A native species of rapid growth, with large leaves and pipe-shaped flowers; excellent for shade. This is one of the most rapid-growing of all hardy climbers.

Bignonia (Tecoma) · Trumpet Creeper

Bignonia grandiflora. Flowers shorter than those of RADICANS, scarlet, about 2 inches across.

B. radicans. An old garden favorite. Clings like ivy to walls or other support. Its large, orange, trumpet-shaped flowers in August are unique and beautiful. Very desirable for covering summer houses, arbors, rocks and rustic bridges.

Celastrus

Celastrus scandens. CLIMBING BITTERSWEET, or WAXWORT. A native twining plant of rapid growth, especially suitable to twine about some tall support, where its yellow flowers and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit show off to the best advantage. Will grow 10 or 12 feet in a season.

Clematis · Virgin's Bower

The Clematis is the most showy of all climbers. It may be used in any place where a climber would be suitable except the dense shade. Plant in a sunny spot in good garden soil, dug very deep, placing the crown of the roots $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch below the surface of the soil. We recommend the application of a well-rotted manure in holes a few inches away from the plant in opposite directions. The feeding roots reach out to these holes, which may be watered freely, with better success than when the manure is applied directly to the base of the plant. It likes plenty of moisture at the roots when in bloom.

LARGE-FLOWERED

Clematis Henryi. Very large, white; good grower.

C. Jackmani. This is the most vigorous and free-blooming of the large-flowered varieties; royal purple.

C., Mme. Koster. A bright rosy carmine, not so rich in color as Mme. Andre, but a stronger, freer grower. Blooms freely in the nursery, having hundreds of flowers at two years old.

C., Mme. Edouard Andre. Velvety red; free bloomer.

C., Duchess of Edinburgh. The best of the double whites.

C., Sieboldii. Large, bright blue flowers.

C., General Grant. Lavender.



North side of Baptist Church, Ivy and Rhododendrons, Tarrytown, N. Y.



Vines planted by us at "Chilmark," Scarborough, N.Y.

SMALL-FLOWERED CLEMATIS

Clematis coccinea. Flowers scarlet, bell-shaped, small.

C. flammula. EUROPEAN SWEET. Flowers small, white and fragrant.

C. paniculata. This is the best of the small-flowered Clematis. It will grow 20 feet in a single season. Flowers are small, fragrant and very abundant.

Dolichos (Pueraria)

Dolichos Japonica. JAPANESE KUDZU VINE. This is the most rapid of all vines, growing a foot a day. Bears racemes of rosy, pea-shaped flowers in August.

Euonymus

Euonymus radicans. An evergreen species, with small, glossy leaves; attains a height of 20 to 30 feet, but grows slowly; clings with great tenacity to walls and rocks, and because it is easily kept under control is suited for low walls.

E. r. variegata. Similar to the above, but with leaves margined with creamy white.

Hedera

Hedera Hibernica. IRISH, or ENGLISH IVY. Succeeds best on north sides of buildings, since it suffers from exposure to the sun in winter. Much used to cover buildings, rocks, graves and as an evergreen carpet beneath trees.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

Lonicera brachypoda aureo reticulata. JAPAN GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE. Most beautiful netted foliage. Suitable for covering rocks.

L. Japonica. CHINESE TWINING HONEYSUCKLE. A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

L. periclymenum. COMMON WOODBINE. A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

L. Belgica. MONTHLY FRAGRANT, or DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. Blooms all summer. Red and yellow; very fragrant flowers.

Lonicera Halleana. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. A strong grower, almost evergreen. Flowers open pure white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant and blooming in profusion from June to November.

Periploca

Periploca Græca. SILK VINE. A rapid grower. Especially beautiful twining around a tree to the height of 30 to 40 feet. Owing to the somewhat unpleasant odor of its flowers, it should not be planted against a dwelling. Covered at midsummer with brownish red, velvety flowers.

Vinca

Vinca minor. PERIWINKLE. A familiar evergreen trailing plant that bears blue flowers and is one of the best plants to carpet the ground under trees and shady places where grass will not grow, and on rockeries and graves.

Wistaria

The Wistarias should be planted in sunny places in any good soil and well pruned each year. Frutescens and Sinensis are equally suitable for arbors, trellises and pergolas, and may be grown also in shrub form on the lawn.

Wistaria frutescens. AMERICAN WISTARIA. Flowers later than the Chinese and the lilac-purple flowers come in dense racemes.

W. magnifica. Larger racemes than the above; flowers fragrant and more dense than the above, over which it is a great improvement.

W. multijuga. LOOSE-CLUSTER WISTARIA. Dark blue flowers borne in racemes often 2 feet or more in length.

W. m. alba. Magnificent racemes of white flowers.

W. Sinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. A very strong grower after once established. It blooms very profusely early in summer and again more sparingly later in the season. Flowers sky-blue, in pendulous clusters.

W. S. alba. CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA. Habit same as the blue. Both may be trained up to a single stem or tree form on lawn.

Deciduous Shrubs

Azaleas

The Azaleas share in popularity with the rhododendron. They are perfectly hardy, having stood the exceptionally severe winters of 1903-'04 and 1904-'05 without the least protection. They seem to do equally well in either sun or shade. Effective as undergrowth among tall trees or as a border for larger shrubbery. They do well along streams and pond borders, and *ARBORESCENS* thrives even in bogs and swamps.

Azalea arborescens. FRAGRANT AZALEA. Flowers white, tinged with rose; fragrant; blooms in June and July; leaves often shade to red in autumn.

A. lutea (calendulacea). GREAT FLAME AZALEA. A royal species, flowers a fiery red and orange and bright gold; blooms in May and June.

A. pontica. GHENT AZALEA. No words can picture the beauty of this magnificent tribe of hybrids, in colors from white to scarlet. Choice plants.

A. mollis. The flowers are larger and open earlier than those of the Ghent. Planted in bed or border they make a charming effect. Selected, well-budded plants, assorted colors, which will fairly cover themselves with bloom a month after planting.

A. vaseyi. SOUTHERN AZALEA. A native species which bears in great profusion pink or deep rose-colored flowers in April and May, before the foliage.

Aralia · Angelica Tree

Aralia pentaphylla. A choice Japanese shrub of very rapid growth. The pale green foliage gives fine contrast with other shrubs.

A. spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. Valuable for tropical effects when planted in groups. Should be planted in sheltered locations at the far North. Blooms in September, when few other shrubs are in bloom. Grows to 10 or 12 feet high.

Berberis · Barberry

No group of shrubs is more admired for foliage and fruit which cling to the leafless branches in winter. They will grow anywhere, in sun or shade, moist or dry soil; hardy everywhere and may be planted either in spring or autumn.

Berberis Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. Of dwarf, graceful habit, and very thorny. This is one of the best plants where a low, untrimmed hedge is desired. Its small leaves assume a gorgeous crimson color in autumn, and the slender branches droop beneath their load of red berries, which hang on all winter; it thrives in partial shade or full sun, in any soil. This is one of the few shrubs suitable for border of shrubbery, and is effectively used in Central Park.

B. vulgaris. EUROPEAN BARBERRY. A handsome shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes in May or June, followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

B. v. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. An interesting shrub, with violet-purple foliage and fruit. Effective in groups and masses, or planted alone.

Calycanthus · Allspice

Calycanthus floridus. An old-fashioned garden favorite, valued for the pineapple fragrance of its chocolate-colored double flowers. It blooms in June and at intervals. Grows as well in shade as in sun. Foliage large and handsome.

Ceanothus · New Jersey Tea

Ceanothus Americanus. A low-growing shrub; flowers July to September; valuable for shady places and dry soil and especially useful, therefore, for a ground-covering under trees, as it only grows to a height of 3 feet.

Caragana

Caragana arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. Bears bright yellow flowers in May among its graceful pinnate foliage.

Caryopteris · Blue Spirea

Caryopteris mastacanthus. Very free-flowering, small shrub, valuable for September blooming. It requires well-drained and sandy soil in open sun.

Cephalanthus

Button Bush

Elegant, thick-growing shrub, with handsome, glossy foliage; white flowers appear in July, followed by flower balls in late summer. It thrives in any good soil, but does best in sandy, moist places.

Clethra

Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia. Spikes of white, sweet-scented flowers in August, when flowers are very scarce. Will grow on poor soil, and flourishes in wet, shady places.

Corylus · Filbert

Corylus Avellana atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT. One of the best purple-leaved shrubs. Very dark; foliage large and beautiful.



Hardy Azalea

Cornus · Dogwood

The Dogwoods thrive in almost any soil, as well in shady as in open ground, and in wet as well as dry soil. from the warmer parts of Canada southward. Especially valuable for the brilliant coloring of the bark and, therefore, suitable for mass planting. Severe pruning improves the kinds that give attractive effects by their twigs in winter.

Cornus alba stolonifera. RED OSIER DOGWOOD. Dark red bark and white berries render this species valuable for winter effect, white flowers are produced in June.

C. sanguinea. SCARLET-TWIGGED CORNEL. Very ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood-red.

C. Sibirica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Rare and beautiful in winter, because of its bright red bark.

C. S. foliis alba marginatis. SILVER-LEAVED DOGWOOD. One of the finest silver-margined leaved shrubs graceful in form and foliage.

C. Spæthi. Similar to the last-named except that the margin of the leaves is pale yellow instead of white.



Aralia spinosa (see page 22)

Daphne

Daphne Mezereum. PINK MEZEREUM. A small shrub that loads the air with the delightful fragrance of its pink flowers as soon as it is released from the icy bonds of winter.

D. M. alba. White flowers.

Deutzia

All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in June.

Deutzia crenata rosea plena. Flowers double, white tinged with rose. This is one of the best tall varieties.

D. c., Pride of Rochester. Excels in size of flower and length of panicle; blooms nearly a week earlier than *Crenata*.

D. gracilis. A charming shrub of dwarf habit, growing only 3 to 4 feet high, making it especially desirable in certain locations. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Very fine for forcing.

D. g. rosea. A very pretty pink-flowering form, growing to a height of about 3 feet.

D. hybrida Lemoinei. Flowers pure white. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A great acquisition.

Diervilla · Weigela

Many hybrid varieties have been recently added to the beautiful species of Weigela, some blooming in June and July, others in autumn, and varying in shade from white to dark reddish purple, which makes this one of the most useful groups for decorative purposes. They thrive in moist and partly shady positions, and some varieties flower sparingly through the summer after their wealth of bloom in June and July.

Diervilla candida. WHITE-FLOWERED WEIGELA. This variety does not bloom in June so profusely as some, but continues to bloom at intervals through the summer.

D. Gustave Mallet. Light pink, bordered with white.

D. hortensis, A. Carriere. Bright rose; one of the best.

D. hybrida, Eva Rathke. A charming new Weigela, flowers brilliant crimson; continues to bloom through the summer.

D. h. Lavallei. Producing dark reddish purple flowers; one of the darkest varieties.

D. nana. VARIEGATED WEIGELA. A neat, dwarf shrub, valuable alike for its clearly defined variegation of green, yellow and pink in its leaves and its profusion of delicate rose-pink blossoms.

Diervilla rosea. Of erect, compact growth.

D. r. amabilis, or splendens. Dark foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in the autumn. Distinct and beautiful.

D. r. floribunda. Flowers dark red; blooms freely.

Elaeagnus · Oleaster

Elaeagnus longipes. JAPANESE SILVER THORN. A useful new shrub. The dark brown of the new growth and the bright green leaves, with a silvery under-surface, and the abundant crop of bright-colored edible fruit make it a plant doubly valuable.

Euonymus · Strawberry Tree

Euonymus alatus. CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. Dwarf and compact habit; wood very corky; desirable for its red fruit and bright red foliage in autumn.

E. Americana. AMERICAN STRAWBERRY BUSH. Fine winter shrub, owing to its highly ornamental crimson fruit.

E. atropurpureus. BURNING BUSH (WAHOO). Tall-growing shrub, with dark red leaves which turn a beautiful scarlet in autumn.

E. Europæus. Very large shrub; especially attractive in autumn, for the coloring of its fruit and foliage

E. latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED BURNING BUSH. Grows to a height of 15 feet, with broad, glossy leaves, which turn to purplish red in autumn. Fruit large and highly colored. Choice.

Exochorda · Pearl Bush

The pure white flowers are borne on light, wiry branches, which bend beneath their load of bloom, making an airy and graceful appearance, and the buds are like small, round heads of pearly whiteness.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

These natives of Japan and China are among the earliest blooming shrubs, making the landscape bright with glorious yellow before the foliage appears. Sharp pruning shortly after flowering insures good flowering wood the coming year; do well in partial shade; indispensable in groups and masses.

Forsythia Fortunei. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. Growth upright, foliage dark green.

F. suspensa. WEEPING FORSYTHIA. Resembles *Fortunei*, but of graceful, drooping habit.

F. viridissima. Leaves and bark deep green.

Halesia · Silver Bell Tree

Halesia tetraptera. A large shrub with drooping branches which are laden with bell-shaped white flowers in May; grows in good soil and shady places, but is not hardy far north. It has four-winged fruit.

Hibiscus · Althea, or Rose of Sharon

The Altheas are symmetrical, rapid-growing, free-flowering shrubs. Very desirable because of their August and September bloom. They should be pruned very close in early spring. Useful either in groups or as specimens; also useful for hedges, as they bear the closest pruning and bloom in great profusion.

Hibiscus Syriacus. Assorted named varieties. Standards, see page 12.

H. S., Boule de Feu. Large, very double, well-formed flowers of a beautiful violet-red color. Plant vigorous; flowers late.

H. S., Jeanne d'Arc. One of the best new shrubs. Flowers pure white, double; plant is a strong grower.

H. S., Leopoldii flore pleno. Large flowers; very double; flesh color, shaded rose; leaves lacinated.

H. S., rubra plena. DOUBLE RED ALTHEA. Clear red; one of the best.

H. S., totus albus. Single, pure white; very fine.

H. S., variegatus flore pleno. DOUBLE VARIEGATED, or PAINTED LADY ALTHEA. White, with purple outside; petals shaded pink.

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. This new, hardy American shrub is a great addition to this popular group. The blooms are of the largest size, pure white in color, and the foliage more finely finished than the well-known *Paniculata grandiflora*. It comes into bloom just after the early spring shrubs in June and lasts through August. It is perfectly hardy far north; is bound to become the most widely grown among the Hydrangeas.

H. hortensis Japonica. Large, handsome foliage, flat heads of deep blue, sterile flowers; hardy with slight protection.

H. Otaksa. The pink, or blue Hydrangea so frequently seen in tubs and vases.

H. paniculata grandiflora. This is the shrub most popular in all sections of the country. It blooms in great profusion from July to September.

H., Thomas Hogg. Similar to OTAKSA, with large, white flowers.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Hypericum · St. John's-Wort

All the Hypericums have large, yellow flowers. They possess many good qualities and no objectionable ones. They grow from 1 to 3 feet high.

Hypericum aureum. One of the finest in form and foliage.

H. calycinum. A low, trailing species; excellent for rocky places; a continuous bloomer.

H. Kalmianum. Succeeds well in shade.

H. Moserianum. Rich golden flowers, resembling roses, produced in great profusion from July to October. Hardy with slight protection.

Kerria · Corchorus

Shrubs with bright green branches; showy in winter; do well in open or shady places, producing orange-yellow flowers abundantly in May and sparingly during the summer.

Kerria Japonica. Slender, green-branched shrub, 5 to 7 feet high, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers from July to October.

K. J. fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERED CORCHORUS. Same habit as the preceding, with double flowers.

K. J. argentea variegata. THE SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED CORCHORUS. A dwarf variety from Japan; small green foliage edged with white; one of the prettiest and most useful of our dwarf shrubs, especially for edging other shrubs.

Ligustrum · Privet

The Privet is almost an evergreen, grows freely in all soil and will grow in shade where very few other shrubs will thrive. It bears shearing at will. Add to these qualities the bloom in June and July, and you have a group worthy of extensive use.

Ligustrum Amurense. AMOOR PRIVET. Hardier than the California; erect habit; almost evergreen.

L. Ibota. CHINESE, or JAPANESE PRIVET. This is one of the hardiest of all Privets, and is now being used extensively at the North, where the California Privet has not proven hardy. Flowers large, white, very fragrant; produced in great profusion. Add to this its black berries, handsome foliage, rapid growth, and the fact that it thrives in either sun or shade, and you have one of the most desirable shrubs in cultivation.

L. I. Regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET. A prostrate form of IBOTA; handsome, shiny foliage and horizontal branches; desirable for single specimens or in masses; also for untrimmed hedges.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. This is not only useful for hedges, but also for groups, because of its fine habit and foliage.

L. o. aurea variegata. GOLDEN CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Valued for foliage contrasts with darker shrubs very graceful; grows to a height of 6 or 8 feet.

L. vulgaris. COMMON, or EUROPEAN PRIVET. Narrow foliage; showy white flowers; somewhat harder than Ovalifolium. Flowers in June, followed by shining black fruit.

Lilac · See Syringa

The Lilacs have been so much improved in recent years that no less than seventy distinct varieties are offered by some growers, including early and late, double and single, and all shades. Some of the new varieties give panicles of bloom 18 inches long. By proper selection Lilacs may be had in bloom six weeks. We offer a few of the choicest varieties on their own roots. See price-list, page 6.



Ligustrum ibota, branch and berries

Lonicera · Upright Honeysuckle

The following varieties are erect shrubs, valuable for their showy fruit. The climbing sorts will be found under Climbing Shrubs, page 21.

They are in great demand for shrubby groups; are exceedingly hardy and of very rapid growth; fragrant flowers in spring are followed by brilliant fruit in autumn.

Lonicera Alberti. Violet, bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow; very hardy variety; somewhat creeping.

L. bella albida. White flowers and showy red fruit in great profusion.

L. b. candida. Another fine variety, with showy red fruit.

L. b. rosea. A choice variety with rose-colored flowers and showy fruit.

L. fragrantissima. A spreading shrub with deep green foliage, almost evergreen; fragrant flowers appear before the leaves.

L. Morrowi. A fine Japanese sort, valuable for its handsome fruit.

L. Ruprechtiana. A choice variety from Manchuria, particularly valuable for its showy fruit.

L. Tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. An old and popular shrub. Beautiful pink flowers in June.

L. T. alba. WHITE TARTARIAN. Creamy white fragrant flowers.

Pavia^s

Pavia macrostachya. DWARF WHITE HORSE-CHESTNUT. A beautiful spreading shrub growing about 6 feet high and producing numerous large, showy spikes of bloom in June. Very fine.

Philadelphus

Syringa, or Mock Orange

The Syringa, an old favorite on account of its fragrant, beautiful white flowers, produced in great profusion, has not always been judiciously used. Most of the varieties form large shrubs, 10 to 15 feet high, and should not be planted near the house except for screen. If severely pruned, as these and many other large growers often are, they become anything but beautiful. There are some dwarf varieties, but they do not flower freely. All flower in June, closely following the Weigela. We name a few of the best:

Philadelphus coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. This old-fashioned, early-flowering form is still among the most popular; very fragrant.

Philadelphus coronarius foliis aureis. DWARF GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA. Useful for creating pleasing effects with purple-leaved shrubs, since it keeps its golden color well all summer.

P. Gordianus. GORDON'S SYRINGA. A vigorous and profuse bloomer, valuable on account of its late bloom and slightly fragrant flowers.

P. grandiflorus. LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA. Vigorous, upright grower; slightly fragrant, large flowers in June; branches somewhat straggling.

P. Lemoinei erectus. LEMOINE'S ERRECT SYRINGA. A choice variety of upright growth, bearing small, fragrant yellowish white flowers which cover the plant in June. Height about 4 feet.

Prunus · Plum

Prunus triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. A native of China; flowers double and of a delicate pink color, upwards of an inch in diameter, on slender branches in May.

Rhodotypus · Kerria

Rhodotypus kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. A choice and rare Japanese shrub, with deeply cut leaves and pure white flowers borne at intervals all summer, succeeded by numerous black fruit. A desirable shrub for almost any situation. Grows in all soils and is hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

Rhus · Sumac

Rhus Cotinus. The well-known PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE. Its hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the plant for weeks, give it the appearance of a cloud of smoke or mist.

R. glabra laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. One of the most beautiful of shrubs, whether we think of the fern-like foliage or its brilliant color in autumn.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC. A large shrub, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

R. t. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED STAGHORN SUMAC. Has same rapid growth as the type. Will thrive in driest and poorest soil. Fern-like foliage assumes most brilliant hues, which with showy clusters of crimson fruit make it unique.

Rubus

Rubus odoratus. FLOWERING RASPBERRY. The very large foliage, rosy purple flowers, and branches gracefully curving to the ground, render it one of the most effective shrubs for edging of larger shrubbery.



Rhus cotinus



Spiraea Thunbergii

Sambucus · Elder

A group of strong-growing shrubs of easy cultivation; excellent for masses, screen, wild effect and shady places.

Sambucus Canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Broad panicles of white flowers in June, followed by purple berries in autumn; a well-known native shrub.

S. C. acutiloba. CUT-LEAVED AMERICAN ELDER. New. A beautiful variety, with deeply and delicately cut dark green foliage. It is valuable on account of its beauty, hardiness and rapid growth, and the ease with which it is transplanted.

S. nigra. BLACK-BERRIED ELDER. Native of Europe; of medium size and bearing a profusion of black fruit in September.

S. n. aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED ELDER. One of the most valuable large shrubs for enlivening shrubbery. The golden color is remarkably bright and constant.

S. n. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. A valuable variety on account of its beautiful drooping habit and deeply cut leaves.

Spiraea · Meadow Sweet

The Spiraeas are all low-growing shrubs, and among the most useful of all for profusion of bloom and graceful habit. Of many species and varieties, the following are the best. All early blooming forms should be pruned after flowering.

Spiraea Billardi. The flowers are bright rose-color, borne in rather dense panicles; July and August.

S. Bumaldi. Very handsome species from Japan, dwarf, but vigorous; bears rose-colored flowers in great profusion during midsummer and autumn.

S. B., Anthony Waterer. Fine new dwarf Spiraea, with dark, crimson flowers. Very fine; blooms constantly from June to October. Received a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society.

S. callosa. FORTUNE'S SPIREA. Grows freely and blooms all summer. Rose-colored flowers.

S. c. alba. White-flowered variety.

S. opulifolia. NINE-BARK. The largest of all, and useful for screens. Grows well in shade.

S. o. aurea. Very conspicuous yellow foliage. Blooms in June, following Van Houttei.

S. prunifolia fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERED, PLUM-LEAVED SPIREA; BRIDAL WREATH. A beautiful variety from Japan, with pure white flowers in May; one of the earliest to bloom and keeps in flower a long time.

Spiraea Thunbergii. All things considered, this is the most valuable Spiraea. One of the first to flower, graceful in foliage and form all summer, holding its high crimson foliage very late in autumn. Grows well in shade.

S. Van Houttei. Second only to Thunbergii, which species it excels in bloom, being literally covered with large white flowers in June. Planted in the front edge of shrubbery, it gives a graceful finish to the group.

Staphylea · Bladder Nut

Staphylea colchica. One of the finest early-flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant and beautiful.

S. Bumalda. A handsome shrub, with large clusters of cream-colored flowers in May.

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. This beautiful shrub, a native of Japan and Korea, grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet, with angular spreading branches; well adapted for borders or banks on account of its graceful foliage; white flowers in panicked racemes in June.

Styrax

Styrax Japonica. STORAX. Handsome shrub of graceful habit; numerous white flowers, very fragrant. They are all well adapted for borders or as single specimens on the lawn; pendent flowers appear in great profusion in June. The picture from which the accompanying cut was made was taken at Newport on the grounds of Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, who prizes the Storax among her choicest specimens.

Symphoricarpos · Waxberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus. SNOWBERRY. Dwarf shrub. Valuable for the large white berries that remain on the plant in winter. Always found in old gardens.

S. vulgaris. INDIAN CURRANT. Like the Snowberry, this little favorite will grow in shade, and is attractive in winter with its gracefully curving branches laden with masses of purple fruit.



Styrax Japonica and English Iris

Syringa · Lilac

Plant deep and few suckers will appear. If removed promptly when they do appear, they will vanish entirely in time and the plant will have formed roots of its own. Plant in autumn for best results, although some varieties do well if planted early in spring.

- Syringa Japonica.** A species from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. Very late.
- S. Josikaea.** HUNGARIAN LILAC. From Transylvania. A fine distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering. Esteemed particularly for its fine habit and foliage.
- S. Persica.** PERSIAN LILAC. Native of Persia. From 4 to 6 feet high, with small foliage and bright purple flowers.
- S. P. alba.** WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple.
- S. Sibirica alba.** SIBERIAN WHITE LILAC. A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white, with bluish tint. Fragrant and free-flowering. One of the best Lilacs.
- S. villosa.** A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud; white when open, fragrant; foliage resembles that of the White Fringe. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs.
- S. vulgaris.** COMMON LILAC. Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety. Always good.
- S. v. alba.** COMMON WHITE LILAC. Cream-colored.
- S. v., Charles X.** A strong, rapid-growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple.
- S. v., Dr. Lindley.** Large; compact panicles of purplish lilac flowers; dark red in bud; very fine.
- S. v., Jacques Calot.** One of the finest Lilacs; very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers, the individual flowers unusually large; distinct.
- S. v., Marie Legraye.** Large panicles of white flowers; valuable for forcing. The finest white Lilac.

NEW LILACS

- Syringa vulgaris, Alphonse Lavalle.** Double. Very large panicle; beautiful blue, shaded violet.
- S. v., Belle de Nancy.** Double. Very large, brilliant satiny rose, white toward the center; fine.
- S. v., Dr. Von Regel.** Single. Very large panicle and flowers; rosy lilac; fine.
- S. v., Doyen Keteleer.** Double. Very large; lavender.
- S. v., Emile Lemoine.** Double. Flowers very large; of fine globular form; rosy lilac; beautiful.
- S. v., Frau Dammann.** Single white Lilac; panicle is very large; flowers of medium size and pure white.
- S. v., Fuerst Lichtenstein.** Single. A magnificent Lilac after the style of Jacques Calot. Rosy lilac.
- S. v., Lamarck.** Very large panicle; individual flowers large, very double, rosy lilac; superb when open.
- S. v., Ludwig Spæth.** Panicle long; individual flowers large, single; dark purplish red; distinct; superb.
- S. v., Madame Lemoine.** Double. Superb white.
- S. v., Michael Buchner.** Plant dwarf; panicle erect, very large; individual flowers medium, very double; color pale lilac; very distinct and fine.
- S. v., President Grevy.** A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large, measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the panicle is magnificent and measures 11 inches in length and 5 inches across. One of the finest Lilacs.

LILACS ON OWN ROOTS. See price-list.

Tamarix · Tamarisk

These beautiful shrubs, with their fine feathery foliage and delicate, small flower-spikes are attractive and unique. Growing tall and bare at the base, they should be planted back of others. They succeed especially by the seaside, where few shrubs will grow.

Tamarix Africana. May and June.

T. Chinensis. August and September.



Viburnum plicatum

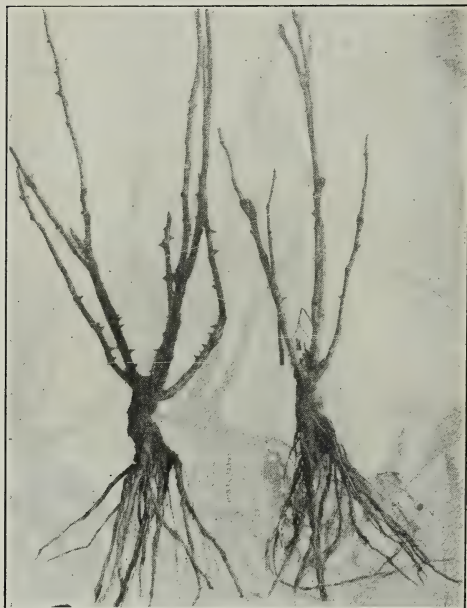
Viburnum · Snowball

Whether we consider the foliage, flowers or crimson color in autumn, the Snowballs yield to none in attractiveness. There are so many excellent varieties that this genus is sufficient of itself as a source of good material for the planting of the lawn. We select the four below as the best. They are hardy, quick-growing and invaluable in the shrubbery borders or as specimens. They do well in shade, but, of course, bloom more freely in the open.

- Viburnum acerifolium.** MAPLE-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Dwarf shrub, rarely attaining 5 feet; flat heads of white flowers in May; black fruit in autumn. They grow well under the shade of trees in rocky and rather dry soil.
- V. dentatum.** Very vigorous; thrives best in moist soil; flowers greenish white, which ripen into black berries.
- V. d. Molle.** Resembles Dentatum, but grows taller and blooms two or three weeks later; handsomer than the preceding on account of its dark green foliage and robust habit.
- V. cassinoides.** WHITE ROD. This is a valuable species, for, in addition to its cymes of white flowers, which appear in June, followed by black berries in autumn, it grows well in wet, shady places.
- V. Lantana.** Early, white, lantana-leaved Viburnum. Very strong grower, with soft, heavy leaves, silvery underneath; large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit; retains foliage very late; grows in dry soil.
- V. Opulus.** HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. Shrub attaining 12 feet, with smooth, light gray branches; blooms in May and June, followed by red berries, which remain until frost; very effective.
- V. O. sterilis.** GELDER ROSE. This is the SNOWBALL, of delightful memory, but seems to be doomed on account of the plant-lice which attack it so vigorously. The Japan species is more satisfactory.
- V. pyriform.** PEAR-LEAVED. Flowers white, fragrant; the last of all to flower.
- V. tomentosum.** A single form of the beautiful Japan Snowball (*V. t. plicatum*). Flowers borne in great profusion in June; fruit vivid-red, changing to black. Vigorous and very hardy.
- V. t. plicatum.** JAPAN SNOWBALL. We place this shrub in the front rank. It is attractive from early spring to late in autumn. Its large, globular heads of pure white flowers in May and June, its handsome plicate leaves, a most beautiful shade of green in summer, succeeding to crimson in the early autumn, make it a constant joy to the owner the whole season. It does not transplant as easily as many other species unless it has been transplanted every other year in the nursery.

Roses

No garden is complete without Roses, yet how few good collections are found. The fact is that there are many varieties entirely unworthy of a place. **To want of knowledge of the best varieties is largely due the lack of abundant bloom.** More has been written on the Rose than on any other flower, but little has been read, evidently, by many who attempt to grow Roses. For the average Rose-garden comparatively few varieties are suitable for the eleven classes. Having made a study of the Rose for many years and tested different varieties on different soils, we feel competent to offer advice as to proper location, selection of varieties, and culture of the "queen of flowers."



Note the magnificent root system in this cut from photograph of Hybrid Teas

We have endeavored to present the merits of each variety fairly, saying rather too little than too much. The fact that our sales increase enormously from year to year is proof that our selection and prices are right. Many of our customers are so enthusiastic that their friends become ours. The following list has most of the really good Roses, and no poor ones. They are all strong, two-year-old plants, carefully selected, and grown on land especially adapted for Roses.

The cut herewith shows two-year-old field-grown plants, showing a grand root system. The line above root shows the depth plants should be set—2 to 3 inches above the bud. Upper line shows where tops should be pruned, although weak growers should be pruned more and strong growers less. Climbing Roses should be pruned very little.

We take pleasure in offering a select list of Roses, heavy plants, which will easily pay for themselves in bloom the first year. **Why not have the best, since a good plant requires no more space or care than a poor one, except to pick the extra blooms?** A Rose-garden cannot be made of weeds. Of thousands of varieties, not more than one hundred are worth growing in any given locality, unless one has a very large Rose-garden. Some varieties do well in one section, some in another. When we say we have only first-class varieties and first-class plants of all colors of Roses, including several of the best yellow sorts, we are prepared to back up our statement.

ments; and, as the Rose has long been acknowledged the "queen of flowers," and has held its place as such among nearly all flower-lovers, **we have spared no pains to provide our customers with heavy, two-year old plants, which will produce grand blooms the first season. We offer several thousand plants, grown by Dickson Sons, of Ireland, including Killarney, Mildred Grant, Bessie Brown, etc. No Holland stock.** That we have succeeded in pleasing the public may be seen from the increased demand and the many letters of commendation from our customers. **Our stock this year is as fine as silk, all of the choice newer varieties and the cream of the older, as described in this Catalogue.**

BUDDED vs. OWN ROOT PLANTS

Growers are apt to argue for their own method of propagation. **An impartial opinion by an eminent rosarian** may be found in an excellent article by Dr. Robert Huey, in the March, 1905, number of "Country Life in America." Speaking of budded plants, he says: **"They are much more vigorous, produce finer blooms, come into bearing sooner and last just as long, if not longer."** He further states that "many fine varieties are utterly worthless unless budded."

Some of the Roses we offer which received prizes in 1908

WINDSOR, June 27. **Bessie Brown**, 1st prize—12 any Hybrid Perpetual, or Hybrid Tea.

READING, July 1. **Mildred Grant**, 1st prize—12 Roses.

REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, July 3. **Wm. Shean**, National Rose Society Medal—Best Hybrid Tea Rose in show.

SOLTAIRE, July 14. Seventy-two Roses, distinct varieties, 1st prize—50-guinea Challenge Cup and Gold Medal.

HEREFORD, July 15. **Bessie Brown**, 1st prize—12 Hybrid Teas, any light Rose.

Harry Kirk, 1st prize—12 any yellow Rose.

BATH. **Wm. Shean**, 1st prize—6 any new Rose.

By permission we submit two samples of many letters received from our customers:

Marquette, Mich., March 2, 1907.

"The Roses that I received from you last spring did exceedingly well and proved to be true to name for every variety that I received, which indeed was very satisfactory, as I received from other sources a consignment of Roses which were anything but the names of the Roses I ordered."

July 24, 1908.

"I wish to say concerning the 50 Hybrid Perpetual Roses which I ordered for Mr. C. E. Lytle, Gen. Supt. of the D. S. S. & A. R. R. Co., a year ago this spring, the results which he obtained this year were simply marvelous. Every bush grew and the results obtained the second season from planting I have never seen equaled."

NEW ROSES

All our Roses are field-grown, heavy two-year-old plants, no pot-plants; no Holland stock; no second size.

BABY RAMBLERS

Among the six most popular new Roses is the new bedding Rose, Baby Rambler, Mme. Norbet Levavasseur, which blooms freely from June to November. It is a cross between Crimson Rambler and one of the dwarf Polyantha sorts. It grows in compact bushes, 18 inches high, with clean, dark green foliage. It has received the following medals and certificates: Grand Silver Medal at Paris, May, 1904; First-class Certificate National Horticultural Society of France, November, 1904; First-class Certificate Royal Horticultural Society of London, April, 1904; First-class Certificate National Rose Society, of England, June, 1904; Gold Medal at Orleans, France, 1904.

PINK BABY RAMBLER (Annie Mueller). Color a brilliant pink, changing to pure pink. The flowers are very persistent, lasting a long time on the plant and slightly fragrant. Of free growth.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER (Catherine Zeimet). This is surely a beauty and a great addition to the Baby Ramblers. It grows to a height of 20 inches and produces double, pure white flowers in abundance. It has a fragrance similar to hyacinths. Of free, compact growth and very attractive.

New Hybrid Tea Roses

(Except as Noted)

The following choice list has been thoroughly tested by our customers, to whom we ship in nearly every northern state and in Canada. Of course, the Hybrid Teas need some protection in the North. The best method is to lay down the plants and cover with a small quantity of earth just before winter sets in, which is about Thanksgiving Day in the vicinity of New York. Then after the ground is frozen, cover the bed with a good coat of leaves, which should be taken off early in spring. Many growers in this latitude cover only with leaves, on top of which evergreen boughs or other weight is placed to hold the leaves from blowing away.

2513 ALICE GRAHAME. Ivory-white, tinted salmon. In this variety we have an absolutely distinct and magnificent Rose of the highest excellence. It is a strong, vigorous grower, of free and erect branching character, with massive, dark green foliage. Growth very smooth, with the appearance of being highly varnished. Every shoot is crowned with a bud, which develops into a flower of large size, enormous substance and perfect form. This variety frequently varies both in form and color. A marvelously free and continuous blooming Rose.



Baby Rambler



Frau Karl Druschki

2486 BETTY. Color ruddy gold (a coppery rose overspread with golden yellow). Its blooms are extremely large, fairly full and of a glorious form; petals often 4 inches long, and is never out of bloom from June until cut off by frost. Its growth is extremely vigorous, erect and of very free-branching habit.

2656 CHERRY-RIPE. Light cherry-crimson, very fragrant; flowers medium-sized, well formed, full and globular; a very floriferous bedding Rose, also first-rate for forcing.

2660 COUNTESS OF DERBY. Form identical with that of Catherine Mermet, while its growth is infinitely superior and the quality of bloom produced in excess of that grand variety. Blooms large, perfectly symmetrical, with highly pointed center; petals large, smooth and shell-shaped; color center salmon, outer petals rose, passing to flesh-veined peach as the flower expands. Very vigorous and erect growth, very free-branching habit, very free-flowering throughout the season. Good for exhibition, garden decoration and forcing purposes. Deliciously perfumed.

1905 COUNTESS OF GOSFORD. Salmon, pink-rose and pink intermingled; base of petals suffused saffron-yellow, and the whole bloom shaded salmon. Color never fades. The blooms are of perfect form, large, full, very long and pointed; petals large and of great substance; very floriferous.

2589 DEAN HOLE. Silvery carmine, shaded salmon; absolutely distinct and by far the finest in its way of color. The growth is vigorous, branching and very floriferous; flowers large, of great substance and fine form. A variety of great excellence and useful for any purpose. Gold Medal National Rose Society.

2596 ETOILE DE FRANCE. Color velvety crimson, center vivid cerise-red; blooms very large full and magnificent; cupped form; very beautiful. Vigorous in growth; fragrant and lasting.

2111 EVANGELINE. White, with the tips of the petals carmine-pink; large, coppery foliage; a most vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. Flowers borne in large clusters; a very beautiful and charming variety.

1261 FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. H. P. We cannot speak too highly of this grand Rose. It is perfectly hardy, vigorous and a free and continuous bloomer



Harry Kirk

NEW HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

No Rose has attracted greater attention of late years than has this one. It is the purity of whiteness. We sold more plants of this Rose last season than of any other variety, Mildred Grant, holding it a close second. To meet the great demand next season, we have secured a large stock of select plants. Blooms very large, perfectly formed; snow-white, with shell-shaped petals, opening well; strong and vigorous; an ideal white Rose. Has won many prizes since its introduction in 1900.

"This is by far the finest Rose.

"It is the finest and most free hybrid perpetual.

"A good autumnal Rose.

"Lovely flowers can be cut from this Rose in the autumn. It is the most constant bloomer, never ceasing to flower till stopped by frost."

2085 **HARRY KIRK.** Tea. Absolutely unique. A splendid Rose, of most robust growth, with free-branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are large, full, with large, smooth petals of great substance; the form is perfect; the buds are long and elegant; color deep sulphur-yellow, passing to a lighter shade at edges of petals. A splendid Rose, much the best of its color. A marvelous acquisition. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S. Doctor Huey, of Philadelphia, writes: "Harry Kirk is a great and glorious Rose. I had five different periods of bloom last summer. I had several blooms that opened $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. As the inner row of petals is incurved, even when fully opened, it does not present a flat appearance. Petals are of great substance, and the flower is quite fragrant.

2103 **KILLARNEY.** A charming Rose of robust growth and free-branching habit; blooms large, buds long and pointed; petals very large and of great substance; flesh shaded white, suffused pale pink; a lovely and distinct Rose of great merit.

2300 **LADY GAY.** Polyantha. Seedling from Crimson Rambler flowers of good size, delicate cherry-pink, fading to soft white; borne in very large clusters; a magnificent variety.

2627 **HUGH DICKSON.** H. P. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; good size and fine form; petals smooth, slightly cupped and reflexed. Free-flowering and vigorous in growth; very highly perfumed. Gold Medal.

3157 **Lady Faire.** Light carmine-rose, shaded with salmon; flowers large and full, perfect form; very floriferous.

3200 **LYON.** Shrimp-pink, at ends of petals, center coral-red or salmon, shaded with chrome-yellow, making a most distinct and charming combination. The flowers are large, full, and perfectly formed; petals of great substance, broad, and very smooth; very fragrant.

3589 **MRS. DAVID JARDINE.** H. T. A glorious and most charming Rose, and one that is of immense importance to this section. It possesses vigorous and erect growth, together with marvelously free-flowering habit. The blooms, which are produced on every shoot, are of very large size and perfect form, beautiful in its several stages of development. The color is a delightful shade of bright rosy pink, shading in the outer petals to salmon-pink; quite distinct from any existing variety. In this Rose we have produced a flower possessing all the chasteness and floriferousness of a Tea, combined with the erect and vigorous growth of a Hybrid Perpetual. It will eventually supersede the Catherine Mermet type. It has been inspected growing and flowering by the Committee of the New York Florists' Club, who gave their diploma of superiority, awarding it the highest number of points ever given to a new Rose since the formation of the Society.

3392 **MRS. PETER BLAIR.** A decorative Rose of exceptional merit, though occasionally it will produce exhibition blooms. It is of robust habit, with large spines and lovely foliage. The flowers are lemon, with golden yellow center, produced continuously throughout the season. Deliciously perfumed.



Mrs. David Jardine

It would be difficult to improve this list. All are Hybrid Teas, except where noted

NEW HYBRID TEA ROSES. *continued*

2687 **PEGGY**. A charming Rose of very robust and perfect habit. The feature of this Rose is its exquisitely shaped semi-double, claret-smeared, saffron-yellow blooms, passing to a pale primrose as it expands, which are borne in large trusses in the greatest profusion. Without question one of our very best productions for all decorative purposes.

2689 **RICHMOND**. Color pure red-scarlet. Of free-growing and flowering habit; much in advance of **LIBERTY**, especially for forcing purposes.

2421 **SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING**. Tea. Apricot-yellow, blended with coppery yellow; bud long, opening into a large, full and finely formed flower; a very distinct and beautiful variety.

2150 **WEDDING BELLS**. Polyantha. A superb, new Rambler of vigorous growth, and the most floriferous variety in cultivation; flowers are produced in immense clusters and semi-double; color lovely shell-pink; base of petals white.

3574 **WM. SHEAN**. A glorious Rose of unquestionable merit, having immense size, perfect form and substance. Color the purest pink. One of the largest Roses yet distributed.

2555 **TRIER**. Semi-double, producing large clusters of creamy white flowers in great abundance all summer. One of the best new climbing Roses.

Select List of Everblooming Roses

In addition to the list of New Roses, we offer the following varieties, **the very cream of constant bloomers**. They should not be confounded with the so-called monthly Teas, sent out as pot-plants by some firms. They are hardy with a little protection if planted in spring, in order that they may become established during summer. Being large plants they will bloom freely from June to November, and are worth many times mailing sizes, sent out by some growers. As they have all been thoroughly tested for hardiness, freedom of bloom and vigorous growth, one tries no experiment in planting these beautiful Everblooming Roses. They are all **Hybrid Teas** with



Gruss an Teplitz and other Hybrid Teas



Hybrid Tea Roses

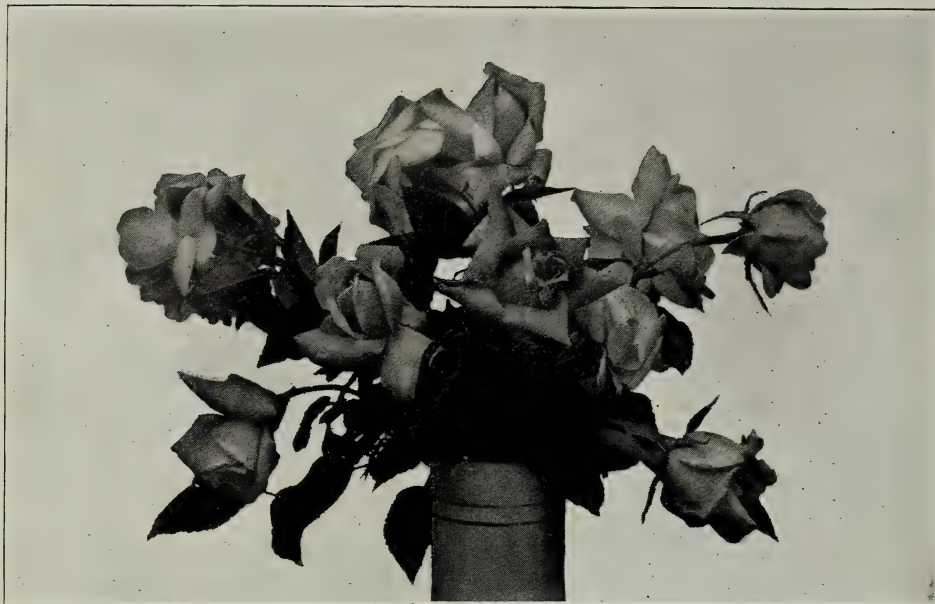
the exception of a few, which are designated, and, all things considered, are most valuable for bedding out and summer-flowering. They are a cross between the Hybrid Perpetuals and the delicate Teas. They have the hardiness of the former and the charming form and fragrance of the latter. This is the class to which La France belongs.

1822 **Antoine Rivoire**. Rosy flesh, shaded and edged with carmine; base of petals yellow, large, full and imbricated; superb. Doctor Huey, the noted rosarian, of Philadelphia, says of this Rose: "I quite agree with you about Antoine Rivoire. Have a dozen plants doing finely. I place it as the third best Hybrid Tea."

2094 **Balduin** (Helen Gould). Beautiful pure carmine; large, full and fragrant; a most continuous flowering Rose.

265 **Bardou Job**. Tea. Flowers large, saucer-shaped, rich crimson, shaded with black, semi-double and very beautiful; foliage large and leathery. Plant exceedingly vigorous and productive.

759 **Belle Siebrecht**. Bright rosy pink; large, double and beautifully formed; very sweet and exceedingly floriferous. One of the best.



A few of the best Hybrid Tea Roses

EVERBLOOMING ROSES, continued

2056 **Beryl**. Tea. Deep golden yellow; buds long and perfectly shaped; very highly perfumed. Wherever cut-flowers are in demand for buttonholes or decorative work this will prove a most valuable acquisition.

2183 **Bessie Brown**. A Rose of transcendent beauty totally distinct. The blooms are perfectly formed, of immense size and substance; petals very smooth and shell-shaped; creamy white; very highly perfumed. One of the finest Roses ever raised.

630 **Captain Christy**. Delicate flesh-color, deeper in the center; large. Effective; one of the best.

803 **Caroline Testout**. A beautiful rosy salmon; exquisite form, very sweet; vigorous grower, free and constant bloomer.

800 **Clothilde Soupert**. Polyantha. Flowers medium size, very double and beautiful, varying from light to pink. No better light Rose for bedding, whether we consider its profusion of bloom the entire season or its vigorous growth.

2233 **Corallina**. Tea. Flowers deep rosy crimson; pretty in bud and highly perfumed; an autumnal bloomer.

361 **Enchantress**. Tea. Flowers creamy white, slightly tinted with buff in the center; great freedom of bloom, especially in autumn.

777 **Ferdinand Bachel**. Varies from a pale rosy flesh on a ground of yellow-nankeen to yellow nankeen-orange; large and full.

2257 **Franz Deegan**. Flowers large, full and fragrant; rich yellow, shading to orange in the center. Like its parent, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, a vigorous grower; a continuous bloomer.

2258 **Gladys Harkness**. Deep salmon-pink, of good shape; large and fragrant; vigorous, floriferous.

No other Roses are so low budded as Dickson's Irish stock. This increases their value at least 50 per cent without extra cost.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (see page 33)

Our Roses go to many of the most noted Rosarians in the country. One order alone was \$1,200. Such orders are not placed at random

EVERBLOOMING ROSES, *continued*

391 **Grace Darling.** Creamy white, tinted and shaded with peach; distinct flowers, large and full. One of the best.

781 **Gruss an Teplitz.** Brilliant cinnabar-scarlet, shaded with velvety fiery red; a very effective decorative Rose. It is very fragrant, a free, strong grower and the most profuse bloomer of all bedding Roses. The foliage is extremely beautiful, all the young growth being a bronzy plum-color.

743 **Gustave Regis.** Canary-yellow, with orange center; beautiful in bud.

401 **Gustave Nabbonnand.** Tea. Delicate rose, shaded with yellow; fragrant and free-flowering; extra.

789 **Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** Pure white, with yellow center; outer petals reflexed; its fragrance is unique, its foliage vigorous and glossy.

2344 **Lady Battersea.** Beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade; the flowers are of moderate size and almost full; very free-flowering.

2260 **Lady Clanmorris.** Creamy white, with delicate salmon center, edge of petals margined pink; sweetly perfumed; vigorous and free-flowering. A fine variety.

794 **La France.** Beautiful pale peach, rose center; very large and full; free bloomer. An old favorite, without which no collection is complete.

2262 **Liberty.** Flowers of large size, rich velvety crimson, and of exquisite fragrance.

797 **Madame Abel Chatenay.** Rosy carmine, shaded with pale vermillion-rose, and tinged with salmon; very distinct and attractive.

801 **Madame Cadeau-Ramey.** Rosy flesh, shaded with yellow at base of petals; large, full, and of perfect form. One of the best newer Roses.

810 **Madame Jos Combet.** Creamy white; large, full, fine form. A grand Rose; rather late-blooming.

814 **Madame Jules Grolez.** Fine, satiny china-rose color; very bright and attractive; large, full and of good form and very free-blooming. A distinct and excellent new Rose. Regarded as one of the best new Roses in Europe.

2196 **Madame Ravary.** Hardy and very floriferous; color beautiful orange-yellow; flowers very large. The best yellow Rose.

589 **Maman Cochet.** Tea. Flowers large, full and double; color clear carmine-rose; exquisite in bud. Blooms in great profusion; very fragrant. Almost as hardy as the Hybrid Teas.



Captain Christy (see page 32)

2366 **Mildred Grant.** Silvery white, edge of petals shaded and bordered with pink; blooms are of enormous size and great substance, with high-pointed center, and last long in good condition. The petals, which are of unusual length, are perfectly shell-shaped and very massive; the growth is robust, vigorous and absolutely distinct, every shoot being crowned by a flower-bud, which is carried on a perfectly erect and very stout flower-stem; the wood and foliage, which is light glossy green, is most striking and attractive. Altogether this is the grandest variety ever raised, and may be termed the Rose of the century. Received a Gold Medal from the National Rose Society of England See illustration.

2108 **Mrs. Robert Garrett.** Enormous in size; buds long and pointed, open flowers full and double; color delicate pink; very free-flowering and fragrant.

818 **Madame Pernet Ducher.** Large, full; canary-yellow. Very free-flowering.

848 **Souv. du President Carnot.** Rosy flesh, shaded with white; fine long buds on stiff and long stems; delightfully fragrant. One of the best ever-blooming Roses ever introduced.

992 **Souv. de la Malmaison.** Bourbon. This is the best of all Bourbon Roses. One of the best flesh-white Roses in cultivation; especial favorite because of its large, sweet Roses, continuing in bloom until late in the season.

849 **The Meteor.** Dark velvety crimson; very free and valuable for cutting.

742 **Viscountess Folkestone.** Creamy pink, center salmon-pink; large and sweet. Extra variety.

853 **White Lady.** Magnificent creamy white flowers with magnolia-like petals. One of the handsomest and most effective Roses; weak grower.

590 **White Maman Cochet.** Tea. Habit strong and upright like its parent, Maman Cochet having all the fine qualities of that grand Rose. Flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full; clear snowy white throughout and very fragrant.

724 **Wootton.** Flowers large, full; beautiful red; sweet and free-blooming. A grand Rose.



Mildred Grant

We offer only the cream varieties, having discarded many at trial. Not a poor Rose in our list



Group of Roses winning first prize by one of our customers at Newport, R. I.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

The following list, selected for hardiness, freedom of bloom, vigorous growth, fragrance and form, includes **only first-class sorts—the cream of remontants. The plants are select, extra-size, two-year-old; grown on land especially adapted for Roses.** In planting, the bud or joint should be planted 2 or 3 inches below the surface, which, to a great extent, prevents wild shoots. If one does appear, it is readily recognized by its seven leaflets, and is easily removed. About fifteen varieties may be had on own roots if desired. Formerly we offered Holland-grown stock at \$15 per 100, but about 99 in 100 of our customers prefer to pay a little more for the best. We therefore offer no Holland stock.

American Beauty. Flowers very double, of deep pink color and very fragrant. A superb forcing variety, but seldom succeeds out-of-doors in the East.

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine-red; large and full; fine globular form.

Anne de Diesbach. A beautiful carmine of perfect form and very sweet.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich, velvety maroon; large and full; very fine.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, suffused with white; fine, globular form; extra fine.

Ben Cant. Flowers large and finely formed; deep clear crimson, darker in the center; sweet-scented, thoroughly perpetual; very promising. "It is undoubt-

edly one of the finest Hybrid Perpetuals of its color ever raised."—THE GARDEN, London.

Bob Davidson. Flowers large, very full, of perfect form; dazzling scarlet, shaded crimson.

Captain Hayward. Bright crimson; quite a new shade; very sweet.

Clio. Flesh-color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; flowers large and globular; handsome foliage.

Fisher Holmes. Shaded crimson-scarlet; very brilliant; large and full.

Francois Michelon. Deep carmine-rose, reverse of petals silvery; fragrant and free bloomer; excellent late in June and July, when other varieties are gone, and also in the autumn.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant red; velvety, large and double; fine for massing.

Grand Mogul. Deep crimson, shaded with scarlet and black.

Gustave Piganeau. Brilliant carmine-lake; very large, full and cupped, opening well; a fine Rose.

Helen Keller. Brilliant rosy cerise; petals large, shell-shaped and of great substance; flowers large, full and fragrant. Awarded Gold Medal by the National Rose Society.

Duke of Edinburgh. Very bright vermillion; large, full; a splendid variety; very vigorous.

Earl of Dufferin. Rich velvety crimson, shaded with maroon; large, full and deliciously fragrant.

Heinrich Schultheis. A delicate pinkish rose, large and fine form; fragrant.

Jean Liabaud. Velvety crimson-maroon; large, full and fragrant.



Margaret Dickson (see page 35)

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Jeannie Dickson. Bright pink, edged with silvery pink; very large, full, high-centered flowers; thick, smooth petals.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with carmine center; a profuse bloomer and standard sort.

Jubilee. Rich, pure red, shading to deep crimson and velvety maroon; fragrance strong and lasting.

Jules Margottin. Bright carmine, large and full.

La Rosiere. Maroon-crimson, shaded with black; cupped, double and effective.

Louis Van Houtte. Reddish scarlet and amaranth, circumference blackish crimson; large and full; one of the best; fragrant.

Mabel Morrison. A sport from Baroness Rothschild, which it resembles in many respects. Color is white, sometimes tinged with pink. In autumn flowers are pale pink.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. A delicate and beautiful pink; large and full; cupped and very sweet. Equal to the Baroness Rothschild as an exhibition Rose.

Madam Victor Verdier. Rich bright cherry-color; large, full, fine cupped form; superb; a most effective Rose.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and of good form; habit erect; foliage rich; very abundant in bloom.

Marchioness of Londonderry. Ivory-white; large, shell-shaped petals of great substance; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome. Awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society of England.

Margaret Dickson. Is white, with pale flesh center; large shell-like petals of good substance; form good; foliage handsome, dark green; fragrant.

Marguerite de St. Amande. Bright rose, very beautiful in the bud state. This variety will give more fine blooms in the autumn than almost any other in the class.

Marie Baumann. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; fragrant; extra fine.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-red; large, well formed and very fragrant. Very free bloomer late in autumn.

Maurice Bernardin. Vermilion; large, full and of fine form. Blooms in clusters; very prolific.

Merveille de Lyon. Pure white, sometimes washed with satin-rose; very large, full and cupped; similar to its parent, Baroness Rothschild, but larger.

Mrs. Cocker. Soft pink; flowers large, full, well-formed, high center. Awarded Gold Medal National Rose Society.

Mrs. George Dickson. H. P. Delicate soft pink; continuous bloomer.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep rosy-pink, outer petals shaded blush; large and of good imbricated form; one of the most constant, flowering from early summer until late in autumn. Received a Gold Medal from the National Rose Society of England. One of the finest Roses grown.

Mrs. Harkness. H. P. A blush sport from HEINRICH SCHULTHEIS.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, of beautiful form; very fragrant and free-flowering.

Oakmont. Deep bright rose-color; delightful fragrance; continuous bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose-color; very large, fine form and habit; the largest Rose; very desirable. One of the best.

Pierre Notting. Blackish red, shaded with violet; very large and full; one of the best dark Roses.

Pride of Waltham. Delicate flesh, nicely shaded with bright rose; very clear and distinct. The flowers are large and full, with petals of great substance.

Prince Arthur. Brilliant rich deep crimson; large and double; an excellent variety.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Crimson-maroon, rich and velvety; large and full; one of the best old Roses.

Queen of Queens. Pink, with blush edges; large and full, of perfect form and a true perpetual-flowering Rose; distinct and equally good as a garden and exhibition Rose. One of the finest of its color. Gold Medal. National Rose Society.



Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford

Rev. J. B. M. Camm. Carmine-rose, medium size; one of the most fragrant and free-flowering.

Reynold's Hole. Maroon, shaded with crimson; large and of globular form; distinct and good.

Robert Duncan. Flowers large, perfectly formed, bright rosy lake; free bloomer.

Rodocanachi. Soft transparent rose-pink, good form, and fragrant; growth vigorous; a grand Rose.

2213 **Soleil d'Or.** Hybrid Perpetual. The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual. A cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher; it has the perfect hardness of the former, with more full, globular flowers, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red. Strong two-year plants.

Tom Wood. Cherry-red; large, shell-shaped petals of great substance. Flowers freely and continuously from early summer until late in the autumn.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cerise-red. In all respects a very fine Rose.

Victor Verdier. Rosy carmine, purplish edges; a large, free-growing Rose of good quality and very effective.

Xavier Olibo. Velvety black, shaded with amaranth; large and full.



Dorothy Perkins on a fence

Climbing and Trailing Roses

2426 **Ards Pillar**. Rich velvety crimson, the perfection of an exhibition, garden and pillar Rose; the growth is very vigorous, with very large, most distinct and attractive foliage; the blooms are produced with great freedom, and are large, full and of cupped form; petals very large and smooth; one of the finest varieties sent out of late years.

Carmine Pillar. Flowers very large, single, bright rosy carmine; grows 10 to 12 feet in a season.

2333 **Climbing Caroline Testout**. Caroline Testout has long held a very high rank among ever-blooming Roses, and this climbing sport bids fair to be as popular. Extra-strong, two-year plants.

Climbing Folkestone. Hybrid Tea. Flesh-color; same excellent qualities as the Viscountess Folkestone.

767 **Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria** (Mrs. Robert Peary). A sport from the well-known name-sake, from which it has inherited the floriferous and other beautiful qualities, but hardy as a Moss Rose.

Crimson Rambler. It succeeds everywhere, is perfectly hardy and retains its foliage into the winter. Notwithstanding the fact that this Rose has been on the market several years, the demand is now greater than ever.

Dawson. This is a cross between the Japanese Rose, Multiflora compacta and General Jacqueminot. A wonderfully strong grower, with flowers of a bright carmine, very double and produced in large, pyramidal clusters.

Empress of China. Flowers of good size, soft red; blooms from June to November. A strong grower and free bloomer.

Gloire de Dijon. Polyantha. Buff, orange center, very large and double, the first to flower and keeps on to the very last; the hardiest of any of the Tea Roses and very sweetly scented. Good in any situation, either as a standard, bush or pillar Rose; invaluable for covering walls in any aspect.

2034 **Helene**. Individual flowers larger than those of Crimson Rambler; semi-double; color violet-rose, with yellowish white center. Habit fully as strong as the Rambler, but more graceful.

2288 **Leuchstern**. A new polyantha, producing in great profusion large bunches of cineraria-like flowers; color bright rose, with large white eye; growth and foliage distinct and beautiful; excellent for pyramids. Caused a great sensation at the Temple Flower Show in London.

Rubin. Deep crimson blooms larger and fuller than Crimson Rambler; beautifully formed; hardy and very vigorous.

Setigera. A very popular single flower 3 inches in diameter; blooms just after Crimson Rambler. Very showy and effective.

2555 **Trier**. Semi-double, producing large clusters of creamy white flowers in great abundance all summer. One of the best new climbing Roses.

Zepherine Drouhin. Bourbon. This is an old Rose which is very popular with those who have been fortunate in securing it. It is large, semi-double and of exquisite rose-color; a very strong grower and may be used either as a pillar or bush Rose. Sweet and floriferous.

Wichuraiana and its Hybrids

This includes some of our most beautiful climbing Roses. The Hybrids crossed with this type, a rampant trailing Rose, and various strong, upright growers, produce vigorous growth and freedom of bloom combined with the beautiful Wichuraiana or evergreen foliage. The foliage is of a leathery texture, a beautiful shiny green, and not only is proof against all insects, but is retained on the plant far into the winter.

Debutante. Beautiful soft pink, double flowers in clusters; fragrance of the Sweetbrier; blooms in July and again in September and October.

Dorothy Perkins. We consider this the best pink climber, rivaling Crimson Rambler in all but color, which is clear shell-pink and does not fade. It excels in beautiful foliage, size and fragrance of bloom.

Evergreen Gem. Flowers buff in bud, changing to almost white; 2 inches in diameter; perfectly double and with the scent of the Sweetbrier; foliage very dense and bronzy.

Farquhar. Undistinguishable from Dorothy Perkins.

Gardenia. Flowers cream, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter; delightfully fragrant.

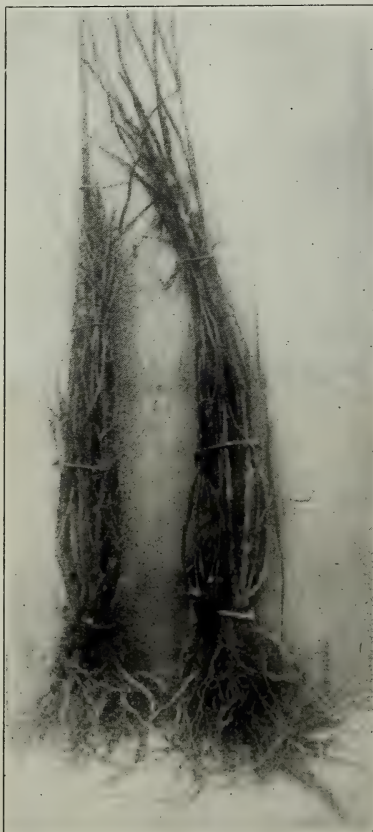
2300 **Lady Gay**. Polyantha Seedling from Crimson Rambler; flowers of good size, delicate cherry-pink, fading to soft white; borne in very large clusters; a magnificent variety.

Pink Roamer. A strong grower with clusters of rich pink flowers with almost white center; orange-red stamens.

Sweetheart. Bright pink in bud, on opening shades to a white; double flower, deliciously fragrant.

W. C. Egan. Flowers large, very full, silvery pink, in clusters.

Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). This is a distinct and valuable low trailing species from Japan. The pure white flowers are produced in profusion during the month of July.



Sample of our Climbing Roses at right and Gruss an Teplitz at the left

Lord Penzance Hybrid Sweetbrier Roses

These are crosses between the common Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned garden Roses. They are vigorous and perfectly hardy. Foliage is sweet-scented.

Anne of Geierstein. A dark crimson.

Brenda. Peach-color.

Lady Penzance. Coppery yellow.

Lord Penzance. Fawn-color.

Meg Merrilies. Crimson.

Common Sweet Brier.

Moss Roses

This is a favorite class on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut-flowers, are invaluable. They require close pruning and high culture. The four kinds that follow are considered best sorts.

Crested Moss. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a fragrant and very beautiful Rose.

Gracilis. Deep pink, buds beautifully crested.

Salet. Light rose, large, full and beautiful in bud.

White Bath. The best white Moss Rose.

Rugosa Roses and Their Hybrids

A very interesting group from Japan. They are exceedingly hardy, and thrive in almost any soil or situation. They form strong bushes 3 to 4 feet high, furnished with handsome glossy foliage which renders them highly ornamental. They continue to bloom from June to November, after which the bright red seed-pods are striking objects during winter. They make grand shrub effects.

Atropurpurea. The flowers, produced in large bunches, are crimson-maroon, and in the bud state almost blackish crimson.

Belle Poitvine. Rose-color, double, very floriferous and very sweet.

Blanc Double de Coubert. A double white form of *Rugosa alba*, large and showy; delightfully fragrant. Superb.



Rose Garden of H. R. Mallory, Esq., Port Chester, N. Y.

Madame G. Bruant. Buds long and pointed, when open semi-double; pure white and fragrant.

Rugosa rubra. A most beautiful bright rosy crimson. Its flowers, borne in clusters nearly all summer, are delightfully fragrant.

Rugosa alba. Same as above, except that color is pure white.

Conrad F. Meyer. Clear silvery rose; large, fragrant flowers; bud well formed; foliage not like *RUGOSA*.

Miscellaneous Roses

Austrian Copper. Flowers single, brilliant, coppery red, outside of petals dull gold; a very effective Rose.

Cabbage Centifolia (Cabbage Rose). Rose-color; large size, globular form; very fragrant; superb variety.

Coquette des Alpes. White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; form semi-cupped; wood long-jointed; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of its class.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest to flower.



Bed of Crawford Roses in the Rose Garden at Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y.



Part of an order for 250 Tree Roses from an old customer

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES, continued

Harrison's Yellow. Fine golden yellow, semi-double; flowers profusely.

Madame Plantier. Pure white; about medium size; full; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best white Roses for hedges.

Mignonette. A splendid variety of Rose for edging beds; deliciously perfumed and constantly in bloom. Dwarf.

Multiflora Japonica. Exceedingly free-flowering, fairly covering itself with great clusters of small white single, sweetly fragrant flowers. It grows rapidly, and is a valuable shrub.

Persian Yellow. Bright yellow, small, nearly full; like the above two, should be pruned little, as the flowers are produced from the terminal shoots of the old wood, or prune one bush one year, and another the next.

Rosa spinosissima. Low shrub, with upright branches; 3 to 4 feet high. Foliage is small and dark;

flowers single, pure white or pink; a very persistent bloomer during a large portion of the summer, followed by deep black hips or seed-pods during the winter. Being exempt from insect pests and perfectly hardy, it should be freely planted.

Rubiginosa. SWEETBRIER; EGLANTINE. Dense shrub, attaining 6 feet. Flowers bright pink, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter; hips ovoid, orange-red or scarlet; a handsome hardy Rose of compact habit, whose foliage exhales a very agreeable, aromatic odor.

Roses in Standard or Tree Form

Roses in tree form are among the most showy of plants. Stock grown on Rugosa and Canina has proven so successful in our trying climate that we have this season prepared to furnish larger numbers than ever of tree Ramblers and other choice varieties. Their great vigor may be seen from the accompanying cut of a Rambler from a photograph, June, 1904, of a plant set in April, 1902. The stems are sufficiently strong and heavy to stand without staking. We offer these tree Roses in many varieties of Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals.

Crimson Rambler in Tree Form. The accompanying photo-engraving of Tree Rambler gives but a faint idea of the mass of crimson bloom. We offer these plants in 2-, 3- and 4-year sizes on RUGOSA.

Dorothy Perkins and Farquhar in Tree Form. Our customers have been so much pleased with Crimson Rambler in tree form that we have this year prepared a fine stock of two other climbing Roses as standards. These are on strong Rugosa stems and will produce a magnificent effect.

Standard Baby Rambler. The continuous bloom and perfect hardiness of this beautiful Rose has made it very popular. We are pleased to announce that we can supply a limited number of plants on Rugosas.

Frau Karl Druschki. No collection of standard Roses is complete without the best white Hybrid Perpetual. In foliage and flower this Rose is unexcelled. Its heavy white petals surrounded by a mass of beautiful green foliage makes each Rose a bouquet in itself.



Persian Yellow

For list of other standard varieties, see price-list



Path to Garden, showing Standard Roses back off those in bush form

TIME OF PLANTING

The sooner Rose plants are set in the spring the better, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than the Rose. We begin shipping about April 1, which is the proper time in this section and farther south. Northern shipments are made a little later, so that they will arrive as soon as the frost is out of the ground for planting. For the best results, the ground should be rich, friable and retentive of moisture, so that a constant and sturdy growth may be made throughout the season, for the more new growth the more Roses. In planting, care should be used not to bruise the roots, but after sufficient soil is on the roots to avoid this, the earth should be tamped very firm with the foot.

PRUNING

All Rose plants should be severely pruned when planted, and, in fact, every year the pruning should be very thorough before the buds begin to swell, which, in this section, is the latter part of March. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All dead, weak and unripe shoots should be cut out clean, the center of the plant thinned to admit air and light. For exhibition purposes, the well-ripened shoots may then be cut back to three or four eyes. It may be necessary to go over the plants again when the buds are formed to remove weak growth and buds that are not required.

As a preventive of insect attacks, dust hellebore (one part) and flour (two parts) on the foliage when leaves are fully expanded. This done in the morning, dew and flour forms a paste to hold poison on the leaves. One application at the right time is usually sufficient to keep the foliage as clean as desired. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting and culture, one will be very little troubled with insects, as healthy plants are not so liable to attack and are strong enough to fight their own way.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Customers will do well to leave the selection somewhat to us, as we can very often give a better Rose than some that might be selected, although we only offer the best varieties. It would be well, also, to state whether they wish us to substitute in case we are sold out of any of the varieties at the time the order is received, lest time be lost in correspondence, as we do not substitute unless permitted. If we short-shipped the number ordered, there would not be sufficient plants to fill the beds.



Crimson Rambler, Standard



Garden of J. P. Morgan, Esq., Highland Falls, N. Y.

“My Grandmother’s Garden”

No home ground is complete without a collection of hardy herbaceous perennials. They are deservedly popular becoming more so every year. By proper selection, one may have flowers in abundance from April to November, and a pleasing picture by proper arrangement for color effect. The plants may be arranged in formal designs or along the shrubbery border. They bloom so freely that one may cut and come again and are so easily grown that any one may succeed with them. Moreover, the cost need deter no one from having a choice selection, since the plants are permanent and large enough to bloom freely, and quite inexpensive. Bulbs, especially daffodils, were always seen in the old gardens, and what can give more pleasure, simply for the planting? The early and late varieties give a succession of bloom fully six weeks, and planted among these varieties of herbaceous flowers, which start late in spring, a succession may be had throughout the season. Left from year to year, the tulips and narcissi would flourish just as they used to do in the old gardens. The varieties of flowers known to our grandmothers were comparatively few, comprising, however, some of the hardiest and best still in use. To these have been added many beautiful forms discovered and originated during the past few years (thanks to such men as Luther Burbank), until there are now offered thousands of varieties. The task, therefore, of selecting the varieties suitable for rock-, wild- or ordinary flower-garden is no easy one. Many herbaceous plants are mere weeds.

The list offered below has been carefully selected and comprises most of the varieties of real value.

Designs for proper arrangement of plants to give pleasing effects furnished at moderate cost. We have given attention to the matter of old-fashioned flowers a number of years, believing them far superior to the ordinary bedding plants. We have furnished many of the finest estates with plans and plants.



Anemone, Queen Charlotte (see page 41)

ACANTHUS. BEAR’S BREECH. A stately decorative plant for sub-tropical effect; spikes of curious flowers appearing in August and September.

mollis. Deeply toothed, heart-shaped leaf 1 foot wide, 2 feet long; flowers rose-colored.

mollis latifolius. Variety of the above with larger and heavier foliage; an interesting plant.

ACHILLEA Ptarmica fl. pl., The Pearl. MILFOIL. Dense masses of flowers from June to October, 2 feet high, of purest white.

Millefolium roseum. ROSY MILFOIL. Finely cut, deep green foliage; flowers pink, in dense heads 2 feet high; flowers all summer.

ACONITUM. MONK’S-HOOD. Tall and handsome herbaceous plant about 3 feet high, excellent for naturalizing in copses, shrubbery, or beside streams.

Napellus. Large, dark blue flowers; May and June.



Achillea, The Pearl (see page 40)

ACTÆA. BANEERRY. A desirable native plant, with showy dense spikes of white flowers, about 2 feet high, produced in masses in June, followed by handsome clusters of berries.

spicata alba. Pure white berries on red stems.

rubra. Bright scarlet berries in long, dense spikes.

ADONIS vernalis. BIRD'S-EYE. One of the prettiest and earliest of spring-planting perennials; about 12 inches high; effective in rockwork or in border; flowers clear yellow.

ÆGOPODIUM Podagraria variegata. BISHOP'S WEED. Rapid-growing plant with neat green and yellow variegated foliage. As it thrives in any soil, it is excellent for covering waste or barren spots; also useful for a border plant.

AGROSTEMMA. ROSE CAMPION. Stout, erect-growing plants, with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy flowers

Coronaria. Mullein-pink flowers on stems 2½ to 3 feet high.

Flos Jovis. Deep pink flowers on 12-inch stems.

AJUGA. BUGLE Useful plant for carpeting the ground, particularly in shady positions where grass will not grow. Also useful for rockery; flowers in May.

Genevensis. Bright blue flowers in long, dense, showy spikes.

reptans rubra. Large spikes of purplish blue flowers.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. GOLDEN TUFT. This is one of the best plants for rockery, growing 1 foot high and producing early in summer masses of very flat heads of bright yellow flowers.

saxatile compactum fl. pl. Beautiful new double-flowering form with bright golden yellow flowers in masses; form of the above; pretty and distinct.

ANEMONES, Double and Single. Among the finest flowers for masses of bloom or for cutting. Some of the flowers are 4 inches across. They bloom in great profusion from September to November. 2 to 3 feet high

Japonica. Carmine, with yellow center

Japonica alba. A fine large, pure white

Anemone, Queen Charlotte. Large, semi-double flowers of La France rose pink, a color as rare among flowers as it is beautiful.

Whirlwind. A pure white semi-double variety

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Of dense, bushy habit and large, yellow flowers

tinctoria Kelwayi. Similar to the above, but with deeper yellow flowers.

ANTHERICUM Liliastrum. ST. BRUNO'S LILY. A beautiful plant 2 feet high, foliage grass-like; flowers white, fragrant and lily-like, in spikes in June.

AQUILEGIA. The COLUMBINES are old favorites that succeed in any garden; they are beautiful in flower and foliage. The following are the best:

California Hybrids. A grand mixture.

Canadensis. Our native Columbine; bright red and yellow.

chrysantha. The beautiful golden-spurred variety.

cærulea. ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE. Blue and white. One of the handsomest of the family.

Skinneri. Scarlet, with greenish tips; very distinct.

ARABIS alpina. ROCK CRESS. One of the most desirable of the very early spring-flowering plants; especially adapted for edging and for the rock-garden, forming a dense carpet, covered with pure white flowers; requires rather dry soil.

ARENARIA. SANDWORT. Close-growing evergreen plants, forming a dense carpet of verdure; especially desirable for rockwork.

cæspitosa. Dense, moss-like foliage; white flowers in spring.

ARMERIA. THRIFT. Attractive dwarf evergreen plant about 9 inches high, flowering more or less continuously the whole season; indispensable for rocky and border.

Lauchiana. Bright rose-colored flowers.

maritima splendens. Bright rosy pink.

maritima alba. A pretty white.



Anemone Japonica alba

ARTEMISIA Stellariana. OLD WOMAN. Deeply cut silvery foliage, much used in carpet bedding. They bear the shears well and can be kept down to 5 or 6 inches if desired.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. BUTTERFLY WEED. One of the showiest of our native perennials; about 2 feet high; blooms from July to September; close, compact heads and brilliant, orange-colored flowers.

ASTILBE. GOAT'S BEARD. HERBACEOUS SPIREA. One of the most beautiful flowers in cultivation. They like partial shade; fine for cutting.

astilboides floribunda. White flowers; compact and graceful

Japonica. The old favorite.

compacta multiflora. A variety much used for greenhouse growing.

Gladstone. Large white; new.

palmata elegans. A free-flowering silvery pink form.

ASPHODELUS luteus. ASPHODEL. An effective border plant with sword-like spikes of fragrant yellow flowers 3 feet high. July and August.

ASTERS, HARDY. The first four varieties are low-growing and indispensable for the rockery.

alpinus. Flowers bright purple; 8 inches in height; blooms in June.

alpinus albus. Same as the above except the flowers, which are white.

Amellus elegans. Light blue, large flower in August 1 to 1½ feet.

cassubicus. Flowers light lavender, covering the plant completely in August; 2 feet.



Astilbe

The following are late-flowering; fine for massing in shrubberies and borders

Asters, grandiflorus. Very fine; flowers often measure 2 inches in diameter; violet-blue; very late.

Lady Trevelyn. Large heads of white flowers with yellow centers; very ornamental; 3 to 4 feet.

Lævis. Blue flowers; large; early; 3 to 4 feet.

Novæ-Angliæ. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. Bright violet-purple; 4 feet.

Novæ-Angliæ roseus. A charming variety of the above, with all shades of rose and crimson. Most beautiful of all hardy Asters. Will not endure much shade. 3 to 4 feet.

T. S. Ware. Lilac-mauve; 3½ feet.

Madame Soyneuse. Pale lilac; very free.

Parmicoides. Pure white; August and September; very distinct; choice for cutting.

AUBRIETIA. ROCK CRESS. Pretty, dwarf-growing; excellent for rockery or dry sunny places; flowers early in spring and continues a long time. Of this genus Doctor Robinson says: "If there were only one family of rock plants known to us, this which gladdens the rocks of Greece and all near countries with its soft colors in the dawn of spring, would be almost enough to justify the lovers of rock plants for any extravagance in their behalf. In these plants, all difficulties of culture, increase, soil, etc., fly away. There is hardly a position selected for rock planting that may not be graced by them."

delloidea. Flowers light lavender; 3 to 4 inches.

Campbelli. Deep violet-blue.

Hendersoni. Rich purplish violet.

Græca. Large; lavender; white eye.

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. Double-flowering; white and pink.

BELFLOWER, or BLUEBELLS. See Campanulata and Platycodon.

BLOODROOT. See Sanguinaria.

BOLTONIA. FALSE CHAMOMILE. Among the showiest of our perennial plants, with large, single, aster-like flowers. The plant is in bloom during the summer and autumn months, and, with its thousands of flowers open at one time, it produces a very fine effect.

asteroides. Pure white; very effective.

latisquama. Pink, slightly tinged with lavender.

BAPTISIA australis. FALSE INDIGO. Handsome foliage; dark blue lupin-like flowers in racemes 1 to 2 feet long.

tinctoria. Produces spikes of bright yellow flowers during June and July



Aquilegia

BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. OX-EYE. A showy ornamental, hardy perennial with yellow flowers during July and August.

CAMPANULA. BELLFLOWER. Elegant genus; rich in color, profuse in bloom and of easy culture.

persicifolia. PEACH BELLS. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high and produces an abundance of blue, salver-shaped flowers during June and July.

alba. A pure white form of the above.

gigantea Moerheimi. A giant new sort with large spikes of double flowers 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Blooms from the last of May to late in July.

pyramidalis. A most striking plant for the border; a perfect pyramid 4 to 5 feet covered with large blue flowers in September.

rotundifolia. BLUEBELLS OF SCOTLAND. This is the true Harebell or Bluebell famed in song and story, with beautiful clear blue flowers from June to August. 12 inches.

Medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. CUP-AND-SAUCER. Without doubt this is the finest type of the old-fashioned, much-prized garden plant.

Medium roseum. Delicate rosy pink.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. SNOW-IN-SUMMER. A desirable dwarf plant covered with small white flowers. Its silvery foliage makes it very attractive in the rockery or for carpeting dry, sunny spots; also used with good effect in carpet bedding.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY POMPON. One of the most popular plants now used in flower-gardens because of their October and November bloom in great profusion, after frost has withered all other flowers.

Baby. A miniature flower; color lemon-yellow.

Dundee. Maroon; shaded scarlet.

Eagle d'Or. A fine golden yellow.

Flora. Beautiful deep golden yellow.

Fred Peele. Deep crimson, tipped gold.

Globe d'Or. Clear lemon-yellow, deeper toward the center.

Golden Pheasant. Rich golden yellow; fine form.

Golden Fleece. Clear yellow.

Goldfinch. Golden yellow, striped red.

Gold Nugget. Golden yellow, inner petals tinged with red.

Isabella. Delicate shell-pink, passing to white in the center.

Julia Lagravere. Clear velvety carmine, shaded rich garnet.

L'Ami Couderchet. Sulphur-white; fine.

Model of Perfection. Ball-shaped, clear white.

President. Rich crimson, of perfect shape.

Princess of Wales. A fine white.

Queen of Bulgaria. Rose-crimson.

Regulus. Terra-cotta, or dark tan.

Rhoda. Delicate apple-blossom pink.

Rosinante. Blush-rose; very dwarf.

Souer. Melaine. Large, double white.

Trojan. Maroon, with yellow center.

Tiber. Crimson-brown, tipped yellow.

Veuve Cliquot. Brick-red, edged yellow.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. MOONPENNY DAISY.

maximum, Triumph. A strong-growing perennial about 2 feet in height, which continues in bloom from July until October; flowers daisy-like, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, with a golden center; of great substance, lasting a week or more when cut.

maximum, Perfection. A strong grower, with large white flowers all summer and fall.

Shasta Daisy. Large, snowy white flowers 4 inches across; in bloom all summer and fall.

CHELONE. SHELL-FLOWER. Stately, handsome perennials, growing 2 feet high; bears numerous spikes of large flower-heads during the summer and fall.

glabra. Terminal spikes of large pink flower-heads.

alba. Same as above, with creamy white flowers.

Lyonii. Heads of deep red flowers; very fine.

CIMICIFUGA simplex. SNAKEROOT. Valuable on account of its extra-late flowers, beginning in September and gaining perfection about the middle of October. Its flower-stems are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high,

Cimicifuga simplex, continued
terminating with a dense spike of white flowers which last a long time when cut.

Cimicifuga Dahurica. Large spikes of creamy white flowers in September. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

CLEMATIS, SHRUBBY. This type of Clematis is deserving of the greatest popularity, and should be in every collection. They form bushes 2 to 3 feet high and during their long bloom are very attractive.

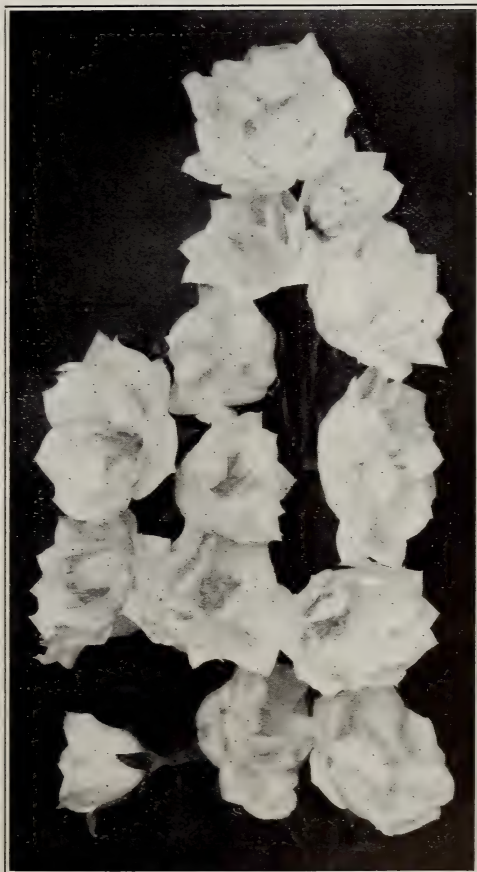
Davidiana. A most desirable variety, with fresh, bright green foliage and tubular, bell-shaped flowers; very fragrant; erect habit. August and September.

recta. Another fine variety, with handsome, pure white flowers. June and July. They are very attractive during their long period of bloom, followed by hairy-like seed capsules. 3 to 4 feet.

CONVALLARIA. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. One of the charming spring flowers. We offer very strong clumps, which will give twelve to twenty spikes of bloom the next season after planting. Plant in autumn.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom, more or less, the entire summer and autumn.

rosea. Finely divided, dark green foliage and producing through August and September numerous small pale pink flowers; useful in the border or rockery. 1 foot.



Campanula persicifolia gigantea Moerheimi



Delphinium

DELPHINIUM. HARDY LARKSPUR. What is more graceful in the flower-garden than the delicate blue Larkspur? Bold, attractive, and perfectly hardy, it is of the easiest culture, and will establish itself in almost any garden soil. Plant early in the spring in deep soil in a sunny position. Cut out the old flower-spikes as soon as through flowering and a succession of bloom will be the result.

Belladonna. Probably the finest of this fine family; beautiful sky-blue flowers, always in bloom. 2 to 3 feet.

Chinense. Grows about 18 inches high, and has large, open panicles of handsome flowers in all shades of light blue to white.

elatum. Blue, with dark center.

Erskine Park Hybrids. These choice hybrids were developed from a number of the best English varieties grown by E. J. Norman, of Erskine Park, Lenox, and are sure to please all who see them. They are the most vigorous in growth we have seen, and give a profusion of bloom unsurpassed by any.

formosum. The old favorite dark blue variety; grows 3 to 4 feet high, and in is flower almost continuously from June to frost.

formosum celestinum. A new variety of Formosum, of light color and an exquisite celestial bloom.

DIANTHUS barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. Choice strain of mixed colors. We also offer a strain of dark crimson.

Dianthus deltoides. MAIDEN PINK. A low-growing, creeping variety with pink and white flowers; fine for rockery.

arenarius. SAND PINK. A single-flowering variety of the common garden Pink; very sweet.

plumarius semperflorens. These are the old favorite hardy garden Pinks, bearing sweet, clove-scented flowers in May and June.

Dianthus, Standard Sorts—

Her Majesty. Flowers of large size and purest white.

Homer. Rich rosy red, with dark center.

Juliette. White, laced crimson.

Souv. de Salle. Soft rosy pink.

Dianthus, New Everblooming Sorts. These bloom from the latter part of May until fall. Sweet and spicy.

Comet. Bright rosy crimson.

Delicata. Soft delicate rose, finely fringed.

White Reserve. Nicely fringed; pure white.

Napoleon III. Double, brilliant blood-crimson, delightfully clove-scented.

DICENTRA. BLEEDING-HEART. Combines a fernlike grace with the flowering qualities of a good hardy perennial.

DICTAMNUS. GAS PLANT. Very showy border plants, with fragrant foliage; spikes of curious flowers during June and July.

Fraxinella. Showy, rosy pink flowers; deeper veins.

Fraxinella alba. Pure white.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. These well-known plants give a wealth of bloom in June and July; are very effective in shrubbery and other half-shady places. See cut on opposite page from a photograph in a celebrated Newport garden.

ambigua, or grandiflora. Showy flowers of pale yellow, veined brown. July and August.

gloxiniæflora. Very ornamental; color of the flowers varying from pure white to deep pink. We offer these in white, purple, lilac, rose and mixed colors.

lanata. Corolla gray, lip creamy white.

DORONICUM excelsum. LEOPARD'S BANE. No plant is more effective than this for early bloom. Orange-yellow flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, on stems 18 to 20 inches long.

DRABA alpina. Very pretty, dwarf, compact alpine plants, admirably adapted for the rock-garden, or front of a sunny border; flowers yellow.

borealis. WHITLOW GRASS. Very dwarf-growing rock plant; covered in early spring with small yellow flowers.

ECHINOPS. GLOBE THISTLE. These plants are for naturalization in wild gardens and shrubbery. An English gardener with an eye for the picturesque recommends massing them against a background of such boldly contrasting yellow- or white-flowering plants as *Helianthus multiflorus*. They make excellent companions for the blue-stemmed eryngiums.

Ritro. Handsome thistle-like foliage, with globular metallic-blue flowers; 3 to 4 feet high.

sphaerocephalus. Similar to the above, with blue flowers; 2 to 3 feet high.

EPIMEDIUM. BARRENWORT; BISHOP'S HAT. Dwarf plants with creeping trunks and leathery foliage, which assumes the most beautiful tints of color in autumn. They like peat and shade.

alpinum. Pretty foliage, with airy clusters of yellow flowers unique in form; blooms in spring.

muschianum. Clusters of deep rose-colored flowers.

ERIANTHUS. See Grasses.

ERIGERON. FLEA BANE. Blooms much earlier than the aster, growing in tufts like the English daisy, from 9 inches to 2 feet high. They do best when somewhat shaded from the midday sun.

speciosus. This is the most popular species; flowers large, purplish blue, with yellow center; July to September.

Erigeron speciosus major. A variety with larger flowers than the preceding.

glabellus. Large, purplish violet flowers, from July to September. Height 6 to 20 inches

ERINUS alpinus. A very dwarf alpine plant forming a beautiful tuft of foliage close to the ground and producing bright rosy purple flowers early in June; excellent for the rockery.

ERYNGIUM. SEA HOLLY. Handsome ornamental plants from 2 to 3 feet high; well suited for borders, woodland, wild gardens, etc. The flower-heads, which are produced from July to September, are useful to cut for vases or to dry for winter bouquets

amethystinum. The finely cut, spiny foliage and beautiful thistle of amethyst-blue make this a very ornamental plant.

yuccæfolium. Yucca-like foliage and heads of greenish white flowers.

EULALIA. See Grasses.

EUPHORBIA corollata. FLOWERING SPURGE A showy and useful plant, growing 18 to 24 inches high, flowers pure white; fine for bouquets; June to August; desirable for cutting.

FERNS. See page 58

FEVERFEW. LITTLE GEM. Large, double white flowers; June to October; 12 to 15 inches high.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See *Myosotis*

FOXGLOVE. See *Digitalis*.

FUNKIA. PLANTAIN LILY. The different species are free-flowering, with spikes of bell-shaped flowers, but the chief value is in the foliage.

cærulea. Blue flowers; broad green leaves

subcordata grandiflora. Pure white, lily-shaped large, fragrant flowers in clusters. This day lily is very attractive in bed or border.

undulata media picta. Green and white variegated foliage; purple flowers

Thos. Hogg. Broad, glaucous foliage, white border

GALTONIA (Hyacinthus) candicans. See Autumn Catalogue

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. BLANKET-FLOWER. One of the most effective and showy hardy flowering plants; beginning to flower in June, they continue one mass the entire season; they will thrive in almost any soil, but respond freely to liberal treatment. One flower is often a combination of yellow, orange and deep crimson.

GENTIANA. The GENTIANs. Some of the gems of the alpine garden are found among the Gentians. They are hard to cultivate and impatient of disturbance.

acaulis. This is an alpine variety which forms a cushion of glossy dark green foliage surmounted with erect, bell-shaped flowers of intense blue. April to June. This is the flower so celebrated by tourists in the Alps, and is by far the most popular kind in cultivation.

Andrewsii. BLUE GENTIAN. A pretty native species from New England, growing about 2 feet high. Flowers blue, appearing in autumn

GERANIUM sanguineum. CRANE'S-BILL. Desirable for rockery or border; foliage compact; about 18 inches high; has bright crimson-purple flowers.

GEUM. AVENS. Pretty border plant growing about 18 inches high, and producing bright colored flowers during the greater part of the summer and fall.

atrosanguineum. Large dark crimson flowers.

coccineum plenum. Flowers double, of a bright dazzling scarlet and very showy.

GLECHOMA variegata. GROUND IVY. A most useful variegated creeper for banks and the rockery. April and May.

GLOBE FLOWER. See *Trollius*,

GLOBULARIA trichosantha. A very pretty dwarf-growing plant suitable for a shady position in the rockery. In July and August produces an abundance of blue, daisy-like flowers

GYPSOPHILA. BABY'S BREATH. These beautiful flowers of easiest culture delight in open, rather dry places; they are especially desirable for rock-work; also good for covering unkempt places with a mass of delicate bloom.

cerastioides. Useful for the rockery, growing but 3 inches high and producing from June to August small white flowers marked with pink.

paniculata. A very elegant light and graceful perennial; when in bloom during August and September, it forms a symmetrical mass, 2 to 3 feet in height, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. Excellent for cutting.

repens. An excellent trailing plant for the rockery, with clouds of small, white flowers.

GRASSES, Hardy Ornamental. These make very attractive groups.

Arundo Donax. A massive variety, growing to a height of 12 feet.

Arundo variegata. A beautiful variegated form of the above. Foliage creamy white and green; grows 6 to 8 feet.

Erianthus Ravennæ. Grows 9 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up 30 to 50 flower-spikes. Closely resembles the pampas grass.

Eulalia gracillima univittata. Compact in habit; narrow foliage, bright in color, with a silver midrib.

Eulalia Japonica variegata. A very ornamental variety, striped green and white, and often yellow; flower-stalks 4 to 6 feet high.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina. ZEBRA GRASS. The long blades of this variety are marked with bright yellow bands across the leaf.

HELIANTHUS. HARDY SUNFLOWER. Where large borders are planted, the perennial Sunflowers are among the most effective hardy plants. They are admirably free-flowering, succeed in any soil, and are fine for cutting.

Soleil d'Or. Deep golden yellow; quilled petals, similar to those of the dahlia; 4 feet; August and September.

multiflorus fl. pl. DOUBLE, HARDY SUNFLOWER. Flowers in great profusion during July and August; one of the best.

multiflorus maximus. Gigantic single variety, growing 5 to 6 feet high, surmounted by single golden yellow flowers; August and September.

Maximiliani. The latest of all, perfecting its fine golden yellow flowers in long, graceful sprays in October, when all others have finished flowering; fine for cutting.



Digitalis

Helianthus rigidus. One of the most desirable of our native varieties, beginning to bloom early in July and continuing until fall; flowers golden yellow, with dark centers; 3 feet.

Wolley Dod. The best of the September-flowering varieties; deep yellow flowers; distinct.

HELIANTHEMUM vulgare. ROCK, or SUN ROSE. Exceedingly pretty, low-growing evergreen plant, forming broad clumps which are quite hidden with a mass of bloom during the summer months; fine for the front of the border or the rockery.

HELENIUM autumnale. SNEEZEWORD. Deep golden yellow flowers. August and September. 5 to 6 feet. \$1.50 per doz.

Hoopesii. Bright orange flowers; 2 to 3 feet, in July and August. \$1 50 per doz.

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. ORANGE SUNFLOWER. Growing 2 to 3 feet high, and a perpetual bloomer; deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter; very graceful for cutting.

scabra major. Grand improvement on *Heliopsis scabra*, with large, deep orange-yellow flowers, which are produced during the entire season; 3 ft.

HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca major. YELLOW DAY LILY. New. Japanese variety, with brilliant orange-yellow flowers. Not so hardy as the other sorts.

flava. Few plants can be grown with so little trouble in the border and give such a valuable return as this one. It is so fragrant that is it sometimes called the yellow tuberose. The beautiful light green foliage curving gracefully is suitable for banks. Heavy plants.

Florham. Large; yellow; sweet-scented flowers during June and July. One of the best.

Kwanso fl. pl. A very free-flowering variety, with double flowers of rich copper color; 4 ft.

Thunbergii. Lemon-yellow, flowering in July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

HERNIARIA glabra. TURK'S HERB. A closely tufted moss-like plant with small greenish flowers, the foliage turning to deep red in winter; fine for the rockery.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. ALUM ROOT. Handsome, dwarf, bushy plants of robust growth and easy culture; excellent for edges of bed or for rockery, as the foliage grows only 6 to 8 inches high and sends out beautiful spikes of coral-red flowers in great profusion during July and August; 1 to 2 feet high.

HIBISCUS. ROSE MALLOW. A valuable border plant, having handsome bright leaves and large showy blossoms.

albus. CRIMSON EYE. Large, showy white flowers; crimson eye. 4 to 5 feet. Blooms in August.

Moscheutos. Purplish red to nearly white, with darker eye; 5 feet; July to September.

roseus. Large, showy rose flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

HOLLYHOCK (ALTHAEA ROSEA). One of the noblest of hardy plants. It is well fitted to break up ugly lines of shrubs or walls by its tall, stately growth. Deep cultivation, much manure and frequent watering in dry weather will secure fine spikes.

Double. Flowers form rosettes of lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange and white.

Allegheny Fringed. Semi-double, graceful and beautifully fringed at the edge of the petals; 5 to 6 inches in diameter.

Old-fashioned Single. The old-time favorites in choice mixture.

HOUSTONIA serpyllifolia. BLUETS, or QUAKER LADY. Low creepers, suitable for rockery in moist situation. They form broad carpets of foliage, almost hidden in spring by a cloud of showy light blue flowers.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. ST. JOHN'S WORT. A beautiful, somewhat shrubby plant; dwarf habit; free and graceful blooms in profusion in summer; flowers measure 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. A rich golden yellow.

IBERIS. HARDY CANDYTUFT. A very desirable, low-growing evergreen plant for edging borders and for the rockery.

corræfolia. Compact heads of pure white flowers, about 9 inches high; May and June.

sempervirens. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Produces innumerable flat heads of pure white flowers during April and May.

sempervirens fl. pl. A pretty double form of the above.

LATHYRUS. PERENNIAL PEA. Very desirable climbers producing a profusion of flowers during the summer. Should be trained on a trellis.

grandiflorus. EVERBLOOMING PEA. Clusters of rose-colored flowers valuable for cutting. 3 to 4 feet.

LAVENDER vera. Well-known herb. Grows about 18 inches high; flowers blue and very fragrant. July and August. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Hardy Ornamental Grasses



Japanese Iris

IRIS (Fleur-de-lis)

These beautiful orchid-like flowers are divided into two groups—bulbous and tuberous.

The bulbous kinds succeed in almost any light garden soil, but prefer sand, not too poor, but enriched with leaf-mold and rotten manure. They must have sun. They need dry soil in winter to preserve the bulbs. The Spanish and English varieties are inexpensive and should be planted by the thousand. Left from year to year, they multiply with the least of care.

The tuberous kinds are fond of rich soil, abundance of moisture in summer, comparatively dry in winter. The most vigorous kinds are suitable for planting among large shrubs. Another good way is to place them here and there in carpets of low evergreens. Tufts of the finest kinds look very beautiful here and there among dwarf roses.

JAPANESE IRIS (Kaempferi)

Flowers 9 to 12 inches in diameter; will grow in almost any soil that does not become too dry in summer. Prefer a warm sunny location, especially near water.

As the Japanese names are unpronounceable, we give them by number. This set of varieties was selected from a large number of the best Japanese introductions and are, without doubt, as fine as any collection offered.

- No. 31.** Dense, pure white, yellowish blotches, petaloid stigmas; six petals.
- No. 37.** Ruddy crimson, primrose blotches, with white halo; petaloid stigmas white tipped with purple; six petals.
- No. 41.** Lavender-blue with a blue halo surrounding the blotches and radiating out into feathers; petaloid stigmas red-lavender; a distinct and beautiful flower; six petals.
- No. 43.** Purple, overlaid with navy-blue, two standards; petaloid stigmas purple and blue; large orange blotches; six petals.
- No. 47.** Violet, double; several blooming close together at one time; six petals.
- No. 53.** Clear white, with large radiating yellow blotches; creamy standards; six petals.
- No. 56.** Blue with purple, heavily feathered white; yellow blotches; standards blue, edged white; petaloid stigmas white, tipped blue; large flower.

- No. 59.** Intense tyrian blue; yellow blotches radiating into white; petaloid stigmas dark violet; six petals.
- No. 61.** Sky-blue, veined white.
- No. 63.** Best double white; very tall.
- No. 64.** Deep blue.
- No. 67.** Deep lilac-purple.
- No. 71.** Light violet-blue, slightly veined white.
- No. 75.** Deep crimson-amaranth; yellow center.
- No. 89.** French white; extra large.
- No. 15.** Very early, pure white; three petals.
- No. 4.** The finest white; six petals.
- No. 5.** Six large petals; light purple, white veins.
- No. 11.** Three large petals; violet-purple, veined white.
- No. 14.** White ground, densely veined and mottled dark violet-purple; three large petals.
- No. 16.** Silvery white, suffused throughout with soft light blue; three extra-large petals.
- No. 26.** Six large petals; deep purplish mauve, with yellow-rayed center.
- No. 29.** Silvery white, densely veined and dotted with violet-blue; six large petals.
- No. 57.** Six petals; silvery gray, suffused and veined with violet-purple.
- No. 62.** Three petals; white, mottled with violet-purple.
- No. 65.** Six petals, deep purple with yellow center very effective.
- No. 72.** Six round petals; bright violet-purple, shaded with blue.
- No. 73.** Three petals; white, delicately suffused with light parma-violet.
- No. 74.** Six large white petals, densely marbled; spotted with bright violet-blue.
- No. 78.** Six large petals; bright violet, with a broad border of pure white in each petal.
- No. 79.** Three large petals; rose-tinted, white, veined violet-purple.
- No. 80.** Bright violet-purple, veined with dark purple; three petals.
- No. 83.** Three large petals; a mottled violet-purple, shading to bright violet.
- No. 87.** Six petals; plumbago-blue, shading almost to pure white at center.
- No. 91.** Six petals; white, densely veined with rich violet-purple.



German Iris, Silver King

GERMAN IRIS

- Apollon.** Golden yellow, striped with plum-color.
Atropurpurea. Purple; one of the best.
Augustina. Deep yellow, marked with maroon, giving a coppery hue.
Aurea. Clear golden yellow; fine.
Bessie. Yellow and brown.
Bougere. Lilac and velvety purple; distinct.
Celeste. Delicate light lavender-blue.
Cœlestine. Delicate lavender-self.
Canary Bird. Lemon-yellow.
Common Purple. Purple; one of the best.
Delicate. Canary-yellow.
Deloismison. Lavender and purple.
Eugene Sue. Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes.
Falcata. Yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes.
Flava. Pale yellow; fine.
Florentina. White, tinged with blue and yellow.
H. Cramer. Delicate pale blue.
Hector. Light bronze, stained with purple; fine.
Ignititia. White, suffused with purple.
Innocence. Lavender, fringed with white.
Jacquesiano. Deep maroon velvet, tinged with bronze and crimson; a rare and remarkable color.
Juliette. White, heavily veined with purple.
Lady Stump. Lavender and dark blue.
La Tendre. Lavender.
L'Avenir. Lavender; a beautiful shade.
Lemon. White, spotted with purple and deep purple stripes; fine.
Liabaud. Yellow and maroon; fine.
Louis Van Houtte. White, edged with blue.
Madame Chereau. White ground, fringed with blue.
Ochroleuca. Golden yellow.
Pancrea. Buff and purple; distinct; fine.

GERMAN IRIS, continued

- Pumila.** Bluish purple; first to flower.
Reticulata superba. Center lavender, outer purple; fine.
Sampson. Rich golden yellow; crimson-maroon, veined with white.
Sappho. Clear blue and indigo, beautifully blended.
Silver King. Flowers silvery white; distinct and fine.

SPANISH IRIS (Xiphoides)

These choice early Irises give more flowers for the money than any other Iris. By covering the bed with glass in the beginning of April the flowers may be cut in May. Without glass they bloom in early June. Plant only in autumn.

ENGLISH IRIS (Angelica)

For autumn planting. These beautiful flowers are second only to the Japanese in beauty, and some think they are even more graceful, not being so heavy. The markings are exquisite. They come into bloom after the German Iris and before the Japanese.

NEW HYBRID ALPINE IRIS

These are perfectly hardy and useful for border or for forcing.

- Charmer.** Light cream-color.
Hayden. White, suffused with light blue.
Josephine. Pure white.
Meteor. Rich reddish purple, with yellow beard.
Milton. Rich yellow, lined maroon; orange beard.
Stewart. Pure yellow.

CRIMEAN IRIS (Pumila Hybrids)

A cross between the dwarf, early-flowering *Iris pumila* and the large-flowering *Iris Germanica*. They grow about 6 inches high, and bloom a little later than pumila, and have quite large flowers; excellent for the hardy border or for early forcing.

- Cyanea.** Rich, royal purple, blackish shade.
Eburna. Pure white, creamy white shadings.
Florida. Beautiful lemon-yellow, shaded darker.
Formosa. Upper petals deep violet-blue, lower petals light violet.



Iris Sibirica

VARIOUS IRISES

Cristata. CRESTED. Very fine species with small, orchid-like flowers; beautiful lavender; 6 inches high.

Pseudacorus. COMMON WATER FLAG. Whoever has in his garden a pond, ditch, or even a thoroughly damp spot ought to plant this flag; 2 to 3 feet.

Sibirica. SIBERIAN FLAG. Slender plant 2 to 3 feet high, with narrow, grassy leaves; showy blue flowers, beautifully veined with white and violet.

LIATRIS. Showy plants, with long spikes of purple and pink flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

pyncnostachya. KANSAS GAY-FEATHER. This most attractive plant blooms in midsummer; 3 to 4 feet high; rich purple flowers which last for a long time.

spicata. Large purple spikes; very compact.

Blanche Noha. Clear lilac; 1 foot. July and Aug.

LILIES. See page 58.

LITHOSPERMUM caelestinum. An excellent low-growing plant, for the rockery, with blue flowers; June.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL-FLOWER. Grown in an ordinary border this plant has a stunted appearance, but in a good soil, well supplied with moisture, the effect is grand; the most vivid scarlet flowers are borne in great profusion and last a long time; August to September.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. An effective plant, producing large spikes of blue flowers. This is a fine plant for naturalizing, as it holds its own against stout weeds; 2 to 3 feet; June to September.

LYCHNIS alpina. CAMPION; LAMP-FLOWER. A diminutive form of *L. Viscaria*, the tufts seldom being more than a few inches high; grown without difficulty in the rock-garden or in rather moist, sandy soil; May and June.

Chalcedonica. A very desirable plant, bearing brilliant, orange-scarlet flowers; 2 to 3 feet high; blooms all summer.

Chalcedonica fl. pl. Double-flowering form, producing vermilion-scarlet flowers, exceeding the brilliancy of the brightest geraniums; July to September.

semperflorens plenissima. This pretty variety flowers throughout the entire summer. Color beautiful tender rose, and is produced in bushy spikes 12 inches long.

viscaria splendens fl. pl. GERMAN CATCHFLY. Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage surmounted by double, deep red, fragrant flowers, remaining in perfection for six weeks, during May and June.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. LOOSESTRIFE. Japanese species. Long dense spikes of starry white flowers; about 2 feet high. July to September.

nummularia. MONEY-WORT. This is the most familiar example of Loosestrife. No flower is more suitable for any position where long, drooping, flower-laden shoots are desired, whether on points of the rock-garden, in rustic vases or on steep banks; grows in any soil. Yellow bell-shaped flowers in June.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. ROSE LOOSESTRIFE. A strong-growing, shrub-like plant 3 to 4 feet tall; blooms from July to September. Flowers in large spikes of clear rose.

MERTENSIA Virginica. VIRGINIA COWSLIP, BLUE-BELLS. Formerly known as pulmonaria. One of the most beautiful plants, both in foliage and in panicles of blue flowers borne in early spring in drooping clusters; stems 1 to 1½ feet high. Delights in moist, peaty, sheltered nooks. Charming old garden plant.

MONARDA. BEE BALM. Showy flowers of the simplest culture, thriving everywhere. Excellent for naturalizing in woods and shrubberies.

didyma. OSWEGO TEA. Robust; about 3 feet high; flowers bright scarlet, continuing in bloom a long time in summer.

MORINA longifolia. WHORL-FLOWER. A handsome and singular perennial, with large, spiny leaves, resembling those of certain thistles. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, bearing robust spikes of rose and white flowers in whorls from June to August.

MYOSOTIS. Beautiful alpine plants, charming in all ways for rock-gardens.

alpestris. A compact plant, forming a cushion of the loveliest blue flowers, thriving in moist, gritty soil.

palustris. A variety that is hardly ever out of flower; useful for a shady spot in the border; should be grown in partial shade or as a carpet to taller subjects, in moist, well-drained soil.

GENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE. These are among the most beautiful and attractive of hardy plants and are easily grown in all soils. Flowers are large, showy and pleasingly fragrant; from June onward they are in their beauty. Flowers large, bright yellow or white. The taller varieties are suitable for the wild gardens and shrubbery.

glauca Fraseri. Beautiful rich yellow flowers from June to September. 18 inches.

Missouriensis. Prostrate downy stems and clear yellow flowers, 5 inches in diameter, borne so freely that they may be said to cover the ground with gold. Especially valuable for rock-garden; delights in warm, light soil.

speciosa. The plant is erect, 14 to 18 inches high; large flowers, first white, and changing to light rose; especially valuable for borders or the rougher part of the rock-garden.



Front, *Pyrethrum uliginosum* (see page 55)
Rear, *Boltonia latissuama* (see page 42)

OMPHALODES. NAVELWORT. Pretty dwarf rock plants. Very useful for the flower-garden.

verna. CREEPING FORGET-ME-NOT. No plant is more worthy of naturalization; in cool, thin woods it runs about like a native plant, and in any position is one of the prettiest plants. Flowers deep, clear blue, with white throats. July and August.

PAPAVER alpinum. ALPINE POPPY. This has very beautiful yellow flowers with white centers; similar to Iceland Poppy, but smaller.

nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. Handsome for the rock garden, forming rich masses of cup-like flowers of rich yellow color; 12 to 15 inches high. Should be treated as an annual. Blooms from June to Oct.

orientale. ORIENTAL POPPY. This is the most showy and noblest of all the Poppies. Effective for borders or in the shrubbery. Scarlet flowers, 6 inches in diameter, borne on stems 3 feet high.



Peony, Modeste (see page 52)

distinct and beautiful color, size, vigor or other good qualities. It was the consensus of opinion at the American Peony Society held at Cornell University in June, 1907, that 100 to 150 varieties would cover all that would be worth growing, including early, medium and late varieties of the different colors, from white, yellow, pink, rose, scarlet and purple. We believe we have a list which will need but little revision, simply a few more additions of the sorts recently introduced.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL AND CULTURE

To perfect so many large blooms as a good clump of Peonies will set, the soil should be well prepared so that plenty of nourishment as well as moisture may be had at blooming time. No fertilizer is better than well-rotted cow manure, which should be used in liberal quantities, but placed far enough below the roots so that the rootlets will not be affected by it until they have well started to grow. If the subsoil is of a good loamy texture, the excavation of 2 feet with a layer of 6 inches of well-rotted cow manure at the bottom, well spaded in, will be sufficient. If, however, the subsoil is of the nature of hardpan, it should be removed entirely and alternate layers of old sods and manure put in its place. Heavy clay should be lightened by the aid of sand, leaf-mold and manure, mixing it thoroughly by overturning several times. Plants should be set at least 3 feet apart, so that they will have ample room for development.

A good way to utilize the ground the first season or two is to plant a row of phlox between the rows of Peonies. Should there be an extreme drought in April or May, a thorough drenching of the beds once or twice a week would well repay in extra bloom. As phlox are fond of the same treatment, these plants thrive well together, the latter giving a succession of bloom for two months after the Peonies are over.

As Peonies are gross feeders, they should do well supplied with manure every year, used as a mulch in winter and worked into the ground in the spring as soon as the soil is dried out sufficiently, pulverizing the soil.

Peonies as Cut-Flowers

Since many of the delicate shades fade if a flower is left open on a plant, it is well to cut them in the bud just as the first outer petals roll back. The moment the buds are cut, the stem should be quickly dropped into a bucket of water, least the air be drawn up into the stems and cause the flowers to wilt. It is best to change the water every day to keep it fresh. Treated in this manner the flowers may be kept safely a week or ten days in the house.



One of our fields of Peonies

PEONIES

No flower exceeds the Peonies in popularity, and none is more easily grown. They are not attacked by insects or disease, and are perfectly hardy, requiring no covering in the severest weather. They thrive in all kinds of soil and flourish in a rich, deep loam. They demand much moisture at blooming time, and if grown in partial shade the blooms will, therefore, last longer and be equally fine in other respects. Plant eyes 2 inches below the surface and pack the earth firmly about the roots.

Although they may be planted in spring or late fall, best results are obtained if planted in September, as the plant becomes sufficiently established to mature the bloom the following June.

A WORD ABOUT VARIETIES

Our stock was originally purchased of four of the most reputable growers known to the trade, and by careful handling in planting, digging and shipping, our customers may rely on varieties true to name.

The best customer on our books was secured years ago by an order for \$10 worth of Peonies, our selection.

We have discarded many varieties which we consider unworthy of cultivation, retaining other varieties much better of practically the same color. There have been originated nearly 3,000 varieties of Peonies, many of which have long since been discarded by most of the growers as unworthy of cultivation. There are still many varieties offered in some localities which within two or three years will be a thing of the past. Such beautiful varieties have been brought out during the past few years, since the revival of the herbaceous plants, that it seems useless to continue a large list of old varieties not half as good, either from lack of

ONE HUNDRED SUPERB PEONIES

The quality may be seen from the fact that we supply many of the most noted places. We can guarantee ours true to name. There is no department of floriculture in which the customer is so much at the mercy of the careless or unscrupulous dealers as in Peonies. One dealer cuts the roots so small that the blooms amount to little before the third year; and another (himself honest, perhaps) has imported from one of those growers who label one plant correctly, and the balance of the 100, more or less of the same variety, may be almost any color. Plant in autumn, and, one year from date, your plants will be worth double their cost.

SINGLE
JAPANESE

They measure 6 to 7 inches across. Twelve varieties of the very finest in cultivation, including all the delicate shades from pure white to purple.

DOUBLE
CHINESE

Hardy as an oak, thriving in any rich soil and with the least possible care. The choice double varieties named below should be in every garden. Heavy clumps which will bloom the first season.

Alba sulphurea (Calot, 1860); syn., MONT BLANC, of which see description.

Albert Crousse. (Crousse, 1893.) Immense convex bloom, very full; flesh pink lightly reflexed lilac, center shaded clear pink.

Alexander Dumas. Large blooms in clusters; very full; pretty brilliant pink, interspersed with chamois-white and salmon.

Artemise. (Calot, 1860.) Rose of several tints; good form.

Ambroise Verschaffelt. (Parmentier, 1850.) Purplish crimson; very full, fragrant; one of the finest.

Auguste Lemonier. (Calot, 1865.) Velvety red; large, full, beautiful.

Atrosanguinea. (Calot, 1850.) Deep blood-red; metallic luster; early and free.

Baroness Schroeder. Flesh, changing to white; vigorous and free bloomer; very scarce. We can supply only one plant of this variety in an order.

Berlioz. (Crousse, 1886.) Late; large, full, globular; bright currant-red.

Carnea elegans. (Calot, 1860.) Clear fleshy yellow, glossy reflex.

Charles Binder. (Guerin, 1860.) Violet-red; fragrant; good.

Charles Gosselin. (Guerin, 1855.) Salmon-color, center light yellow.

Charles Verdier. Light lilac-rose; very large and of perfect form; a superb variety; late.

Charlemagne. (Crousse, 1880.) Enormous flowers, very double, imbricated; flesh-white, center tinted lilac and chamois; very fine; late.

Claire Dubois. (Crousse, 1886.) Light rosy pink; center full; large flower; very fine.

Couronne d'Or. (Calot, 1873.) White, with yellow reflection, center petals bordered red; extra; late.

Daniel d'Albert. Deep rose, shaded purple; large, globular flower.



Paeonia festiva maxima

Delicatissima. (Crousse, 1881.) Delicate fine pink; large, full and sweet.

De Candolle. (Crousse, 1880.) Currant-red, tinged amaranth; distinct color; best of its shade; very large and double; fine.

Delachei. (Delache, 1854.) Dark purplish crimson, shaded violet; late; fine.

Doctor Bretonneau. (Verdier, 1854.) Rosy violet; large and fine; fragrant.

Duchesse de Nemours. (Calot, 1856.) Sulphur-white; fragrant; good shape; late; extra.

Duke of Wellington. (Calot, 1859.) Large, well formed, sulphur-white bloom; habit ideal; stems very firm and long; strong grower; fragrant.

Edulis, or Fragens. (Sir John Banks, 1805.) Violet-rose, all of one color; very full and sweet.

Eugene Verdier. (Calot, 1864.) Salmon-pink, changing to clear pink, nearly white; very fine.

Felix Crousse. (Crousse, 1881.) Bright red; distinct color; fine bomb-shape; large, massive; no stamens; late.

Festiva maxima. (Mieliez.) For fifty years the standard of perfection in Peonies. Pure paper-white, with carmine-flaked tips to a few center petals. Immense; very fragrant, early and free.

Festiva. (Donkelaer, 1838.) Very much like Festiva maxima, but dwarfier and later.

Floral Treasure. Apparently identical with Delicatissima.

Fulgida. (Parmentier, 1854.) Crimson; profuse-flowering, extra fine.

General Bertrand. Rosy violet, center salmon; large and showy.

Gigantea. (Calot, 1860.) Large, early bloom, on long stems; free bloomer; color the most exquisite shade of delicate rose-pink, tipped with silvery white and reflected with silvery sheen; exquisitely fragrant; finest of all Peonies for cut-flowers.



Peony, Marie Lemoine

DOUBLE CHINESE PEONIES, continued

- Gloire de Boskoop.** Pure white, choice variety.
- Gloire de Chas. Gombault.** Large bloom; extra full deep fleshy pink collar, center petals clear fleshy salmon color, shaded apricot; tuft of broad petals, pink striated with carmine; multicolor variety; color of a great freshness. Late midseason.
- Gloire de Chenonceaux.** (Mechin, 1880.) Very large, full blooms; bright satin-pink, lightly shaded with white; late bloomer.
- Golden Harvest.** (Rosenfield.) Very striking variety, producing large, tricolored blooms, the guard petals being blush-pink, with a distinct blush-white collar and blush center; a few of the center petals tipped and striped light crimson, the general effect of the flower being creamy pink; delicate fragrance.
- Grandiflora carnea plena.** (Lemon, 1824.) Very large; outside petals delicate blush; center fringed, yellowish; sweet and fine.
- Henri Demay.** (Calot, 1866.) Violet-purple; very large and full; fragrant; late.
- Humei.** (Guerin, 1856.) Purplish rose; very full and double; very large and showy, and one of the latest in bloom. As much as three weeks later than the earliest of the Peonies.
- Insignis.** (Guerin, 1850.) Carmine-rose; fine form, fragrant; good.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** (Calot, 1858.) Outside petals rose-colored, inside straw-colored, with crimson spots.
- Jussieu.** (Guerin, 1850.) Deep black-purple; good.
- Lady Curzon.** White guard, with cream center. Award of merit at Royal Horticultural Society.
- La Rosiere.** (Calot, 1888.) Large flower; double, well-shaped; globular. Petals broad; center pale yellow, yellowish white border. This variety resembles a tea rose.
- Latipetala.** Outside petals flesh-color, center ones yellowish white. Very large and fine.
- La Tulipe.** (Calot, 1872.) White, center rose; exterior bright carmine, center dark carmine striped; beautiful in bud and bloom.
- Livingstone.** (Crousse, 1879.) Very solid pale pink, with no guard, and very free. A late bloomer and the massive buds develop slowly. Winner of first prize for pink at the Chicago Peony Exhibition, June, 1905.
- Louise Renault.** (Crousse, 1881.) Very double, compact bloom, petals are broad; large, slate-colored-pink; late.
- Louis Van Houtte.** (Delache, 1854.) Dark crimson; very compact; fragrant and late.
- Louis Van Houtte.** (Calot, 1867.) Bright cerise-red; large, globular and full; fragrant; superb.
- Mme. Bollet.** (Calot, 1867.) Very large bloom; fleshy pink; white reflex; striped carmine; late bloomer.
- Mme. Calot.** Very large convex flower, full; fleshy white, shaded salmon; fine bud; strong stems; extra fine for cut-flowers.
- Mme. Chaumy.** (Calot, 1864.) Soft pink, shaded bright rose, clearer on border of petals.
- Mme. Crousse.** (Calot, 1866.) White, tinted pink, center carmine-bordered; very fragrant.
- Mme. de Galhau.** (Crousse, 1892.) Large, imbricated bloom, very soft, glossy, shaded flesh or transparent salmon; late midseason.
- Mme. d'Hour.** Very large bloom, soft carmine-pink, silvery reflex; erect stems.
- Mme. de Vatry.** (Guerin, 1863.) Large bloom of perfect shape, guard petals clear flesh, center sulphur-white, with carmine stripes. Late midseason.
- Mme. de Verneville.** (Crousse, 1885.) Enormous well-shaped flower, pure white; first-class variety; delightfully fragrant.
- Mme. Emile Galle.** A good clear pink, lighter shade toward the center.
- Mme. Ducl.** (Mechin, 1880.) Midseason. Perfectly formed globular bloom, color bright silvery pink, tinted and marked with salmon and silvery reflex. Fine for cutting. This is offered by some growers under the name of Model de Perfection.
- Mme. Forel.** Large bloom of fine shape, silvery and glossy ash-colored-pink, darker center.
- Mme. Jules Elie.** (Calot, 1873.) Full, cup-shaped bloom; color flesh-pink, with silvery reflex center, petal bordered with carmine. Late variety.
- Mme. Geissler.** (Crousse, 1880.) Silvery rose, shaded crimson; large and full; fine form; one of the best.
- Mme. Lebon.** (Calot, 1885.) Very large; bright cherry, some petals white; fragrant, good.
- Mme. Muysart.** Glossy silvery pink; blooms late.
- Mme. Victor Verdier.** (Calot, 1866.) Crimson-rose, with light violet; very large and full; late.
- Marie.** White, washed chamois; very late variety.
- Marie Lemoine.** (Calot, 1869.) Large; flesh white; fine dwarf habit. Very late.
- Meissonier.** (Crousse, 1886.) Brilliant purple-amaranth; broad petals; crimson center; enormous, full flower.
- Mile. Leonie Calot.** Pretty flower; convex; perfect shape; soft flesh color.
- Mile. Marie Calot.** (Calot, 1872.) Medium size; shape of Centifolia rose; color finest flesh-pink, with glossy background lighted with silvery tints. Extra.
- Mile. Renee Dessert.** Very large blooms in clusters; fine lilac, with silvery violet reflex.
- Mile. Rousseau.** (Crousse, 1886.) Sulphur-white, salmon center; large, full flower; very fine shape. Only one in an order.
- Modele de Perfection.** (Crousse, 1875.) Large, cup-shaped bloom, fresh pink, marbled bright rose, with silvery border.
- Modeste.** (Guerin, 1845.) Deep rose; bright and showy; very large, distinct and fine-shaped; fragrant; superb variety.
- Monsieur Boucharlattine.** (Calot, 1868.) Bright rosy lilac; large and full flower, imbricated like a rose; fragrant; midseason.
- Monsieur Dupont.** (Calot, 1872.) White, tinged yellow, carmine-bordered; late.
- Monsieur Jules Elie.** (Calot, 1873.) Clear flesh-pink; massive shape and very large. Free bloomer.
- Monsieur Krelage.** Broad petals; bright currant-red, amaranth center.

Where distant effect is required, no plants answer so well as Peonies, as their size and brilliancy render them striking even at a long distance. The effect is also good planted on either side of a grass walk with Phlox alternating at the rear, or as a border to shrubbery.

DOUBLE CHINESE PEONIES, continued

Mont Blanc (Lemoine, 1899); syn., **Sulphurea**. Fine, large, early, fragrant; white, with lemon center, giving the general appearance of a light sulphur-yellow; habit strong and vigorous; fragrance pronounced; excellent shipper.

Nobilissima. (Milliez, 1858.) Very large, bright deep pink, silvery border; full bloomer.

Ornement des Massifs. (Crousse, 1893.) Large blooms, very full; fine glossy pinkish flesh-color; late variety.

Papilionacea. Outside petals rose, center yellow, changing to white.

Petite Renee. (Dessert, 1899.) Very large blooms in clusters; collar of very broad petals, clear carmined purple, central petals very narrow, clear carmine, striped white, golden extremities, yellow background; good and lasting bloomer; good habit; vigorous; very striking and very showy.

Prince de Talindyke. Dark purple; large, distinct and fine; very tall and attractive; one of the best.

Prince Imperial. (Calot, 1879.) Large bloom, very brilliant purplish scarlet

Princess Beatrice. Pink guard petals, center yellow

Richardson's Dorchester. (1870.) Late; dwarf grower, free bloomer; compact, erect habit; delicate salmon flesh. Fine for all purposes.

Richardson's rubra superba. (Richardson, 1871.) Brilliant deep crimson; the latest of all Peonies to bloom; fragrant; apt to blast in Massachusetts.

Rubra triumphans. (Delache, 1854.) Dark purplish crimson; petals large; very sweet; semi-double.

Sarah Bernhardt. (Dessert, 1895.) Large blooms, guard petals of a pretty pink, salmoned center; beautiful variety; good habit. The earliest of Chinese Peonies.

Solfaterre. (Calot, 1861.) Sulphur-yellow; an extra good sort.

Souv. de L'Exp. Universelle. (Calot, 1867.) Very large, imbricated flower of perfect shape, rich clear cherry, very brilliant with silvery reflex; blossoms in clusters.



Peony, Monsieur Boucharlattine (see page 52)

Souv. du Dr. Brettoneau. (Dessert, 1880.) Large blooms in clusters; bright cherry-red, lightly shaded with clear amaranth; brilliant coloring; very showy.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. (Calot, 1865.) Delicate rose; very massive; dwarf habit; fine.

Triomphe du Nord. (Milliez, 1850.) Violet-rose, shaded with lilac; a fine color; beautiful.

Ville de Nancy. (Calot, 1872.) Deep brilliant crimson; late.

Violacea. (Verdier, 1856.) Deep purple-violet; very large and full.

Viscomtesse Belleval. (Guerin, 1852.) Blush, center creamy white; beautifully fringed; fragrant.

Mixed. Excellent sorts which cannot be positively identified as named varieties.

PAEONIA OFFICINALIS

Alba plena. Double white, tinged red.

Rosea. Double crimson, changing to rose; fragrant.

Rosea superba. Shining satiny rose; magnificent flower.

Rubra. Double crimson, of large size; fragrant; the old-fashioned red Peony.

Tenuifolia. Single; dark crimson; very rich fern-like foliage; flowers distinct; earliest flowering.

Tenuifolia fl. pl. Double, fennel-leaved flowers of a bright scarlet-crimson, and quite double and globular; rare and fine.

Tree Peonies will be priced on application

JAPANESE TREE PEONIES

We offer a limited number of varieties of these wonderful dwarf shrubs. The flowers on the one in the engraving measured 10 inches in diameter. Varieties and prices on application.



Tree Peonies on the estate of J. Hobart Park, Esq., Port Chester, N. Y.



Center path in the garden of Wm. Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y., showing Iris and Peonies

PHLOX

The author of "A Woman's Hardy Garden" says: "There is no flower more beautiful, more easily cultivated, or giving so much bloom as the PHLOX. I certainly could never have a garden without it." Plant in September and early October for best results. Plant also in April.

Following the IRIS and PEONIES in time of bloom, but in no way behind them in popularity, are the HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOXES. We have finally succeeded in getting up a good stock of some of the varieties which are always short at planting time. We have weeded out all the magentas and purples and believe that our list is as select as that offered by any firm.

The season of bloom of the Moss Pink is May and June. Other varieties begin to bloom in early summer and continue until frost. Miss Lingard begins to bloom a month earlier than other varieties. Vigorous and hardy, Phloxes succeed everywhere, but they will repay extra culture and watering if weather is dry for a long time.

Amazon. Large flower; pure white. Fine.

Belvidere. Salmon-pink. A choice sort.

Bridesmaid. White, with large crimson center.



Perennial Phlox

Beranger. White, suffused with pink; rosy lilac eye.

Caran d'Ache. Bright carmine-rose; distinct.

Coquelicot. Fine, rich scarlet, with deep carmine eye.

Cross of Honor. Each petal lilac-color, with a white margin; beautiful.

Flambeau. Large flower; bright orange-red, dark center; fine.

Henry Murger. White, with carmine eye. The best of its color.

Independence. One of the best pure white.

La Vague. Large; rosy pink, with red eye; choice.

Lothair. Large; rosy salmon, with crimson eye.

Matador. Large flower; bright orange-red. Distinct and fine.

Professor Schlieman. Salmon-rose, with carmine eye.

Pantheon. Deep salmon-rose; very fine.

Peachblow. Delicate pink, with white markings.

Pearl. Pure white.

Purity. Snow-white.

Queen. Pure white.

Pecheur d'Islande. Soft salmon-scarlet, with a white center.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy red; crimson eye.

Sunshine. Deep salmon-pink; dark eye.

Von Goethe. Tyrian rose, suffused with carmine-lake and carmine-red eye.

William Robinson. Flowers very large; pale salmon, with rose center. Fine.

Miss Lingard. We offer a fine stock of this new, ever-blooming variety. This Phlox blooms in May, fully six weeks earlier than the other sorts, and continues in bloom three months; a grand white variety, which should be in every collection; is not so tall a grower as Queen. Although the demand for this variety excels that of all other whites, we have put the price very low. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Phlox subulata (MOSS PINK). Rose-pink.
subulata alba. White.

PENTSTEMON. BEARD-TONGUE. Most desirable perennials for either border or rockery. They like a friable loam, with a mixture of well-decayed leaf-mold and sharp sand.

Barbatus Torreyi. Spikes of brilliant scarlet; very effective; height 2 to 3 feet; June to August.

Digitalis. Large spikes of long, pure white flowers with purple throats; July and August.

Pubescens. Pure rosy purple; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; July and August.

PHYSOSTEGIA. FALSE DRAGON-HEAD. Handsome perennials, forming dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate tubular flowers.

Virginica. Soft pink.

PINKS. See *Dianthus*.

PLATYCODON. THE BALLOON FLOWER. Closely allied to the *Campanulas*, bearing a succession of flowers from June until October.

grandiflorum. Deep blue cupped, star-shaped flowers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

grandiflorum album. A white-flowered form of the above.

Mariesa. Deep blue, bell-shaped flowers, nearly 3 inches across, on plants 1 foot high.

POLEMONIUM caeruleum. JACOB'S LADDER. This thrives best in a deep, rich, but well-drained, loam; fine for rock-garden or border. Pretty tufted foliage, surmounted by spikes of deep blue flowers in June.

POLYGONATUM majus. SOLOMON'S SEAL. One of our most beautiful plants in foliage and flower, bearing pendent, creamy white flowers from the axils of the leaves.

PRIMULA. PRIMROSE (see, also, *ENOTHERA*). Some of the *Primulas* are at home in the sunny slope of the rock-garden—others in shade, many make excellent border flowers.

cortusoides Sieboldi. JAPANESE PRIMROSE. Very vigorous growth and dark green foliage; throw up in the spring innumerable stems of large flowers; excellent for the rock-garden; should be planted in well-drained soil or in raised positions in the rock-garden.

rosea grandiflora. One of the finest *Primroses* in cultivation. Very free-flowering; clear rose-color. Its flower-stems, 4 to 9 inches high, are produced in early spring. Prefers a deep, rich loam in the moist, shady part of the rock-garden.



Physostegia

PRIMULA veris superba. Giant form of the English Cowslip, producing individual flowers from 1 to 2 inches across. Color canary-yellow, with golden center.

vulgaris. ENGLISH PRIMROSE. An old favorite; a plant that should be found in every garden. One of the earliest flowers to open; bright canary-yellow and very fragrant.

PULMONARIA saccharata masculata. LUNG-WORT. Of easy culture and rivaling the choicest hothouse plants in the marking of its foliage. This little plant, growing 1 foot high, is very attractive at all times, and especially in May and June, with its spikes of light pink flowers, changing to blue.

PYRETHRUM. Flowers in June similar to those of the asters, ranging in color from the purest white to crimson. Excellent for cut-flowers.

hybridum fl. pl. These beautiful double varieties thrive in any good garden soil, in full exposure to the sun. See page 56.

Alfred Kelway. A fine crimson, with lighter center.

Meteor. Deep rose-pink, with white lips.

uliginosum. GIANT DAISY. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and is covered with large white daisy-like flowers 3 inches in diameter. July to September.

RUDBECKIA. CONE-FLOWER. This is the genus to which the Golden Glow belongs—a plant that has been very popular. Equally good is the species *Newmanii*, with flowers of a rich orange-yellow, with velvety maroon center. They are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter and borne in dense masses from July to late October. The plant is more compact than *Golden Glow*, growing only 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.



Platycodon grandiflorum



Pyrethrum (see page 55)

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow. Heavy clumps.

Newmanii.

purpurea. GIANT PURPLE CONE-FLOWER. Entirely distinct from all other perennials in formation and color of the flowers. They are peculiar reddish purple, 4 inches in diameter, with a brown cone-shaped center. 3 feet high; blooms from July to October.

SANGUINARIA. BLOODROOT. Desirable native plant blooming in May. Flowers pure white; 6 inches

SANTOLINA incana. LAVENDER COTTON. A dwarf plant of neat habit and having hoary foliage, useful for edgings and in the rock-garden. It is half-shrubby and holds its leaves through the winter.

SAPONARIA ocyroides. ROCK SOAPWORT. An elegant perennial trailer, producing, during the summer months, masses of small, bright rose flowers.

SAXIFRAGA. ROCKFOIL. The Rockfoils thrive in any kind of soil. Being a foot high or less, they are desirable for the front of the border or for the rock-garden. They form masses of handsome, broad, deep green foliage, and bloom very early in spring.

cordifolia purpurea. This Siberian plant differs in aspect from the ordinary dwarf Rockfoils. May be used with good effect near cascades and on the rocky margins of streams. Fine foliated plants of the rocks; height 1 foot. Rich purple flowers in April.

Himalaica. Rose-color; 12 inches.

ligulata. White flowers; anthers deep crimson. Should be given a sheltered situation and also a little shade.

SCABIOSA Caucasica. PIN-CUSHION FLOWER. A handsome hardy plant, with flowers of beautiful soft lilac color. Fine for cutting; last a long time in water.

SCUTELLARIA alpina. HELMET-FLOWER, or SKULL-CAP. A pretty trailing plant for the border or rockery. Flowers purple with yellow lip; August and September.

SEDUM. STONECROP. Rock and alpine plants, which thrive in nearly every soil. They are beautiful in the border and of the easiest cultivation. *S. acre*, from its creeping foliage called Golden Moss, has bright yellow flowers. *S. maximum atropurpureum* grows from 1 to 2 feet high, and from the vivid purple stems and leaves makes a showy mass. *S. spectabile* is distinct and beautiful. Its rosy purple flowers, in dense, broad corymbs, appear in August and last two months. The glaucous foliage forms a pleasing contrast to any highly colored foliage that may stand near it.

SILENE acaulis. CATCHFLY; CUSHION PINK, or DWARF ALPINE. In summer gives a mass of pink or rose-colored flowers. Abundant in the northern part of the British Isles. Succeeds in almost any spot in the rock-garden.

alpestris. ALPINE CATCHFLY. Succeeds in any soil and is 4 to 6 inches high; its white flowers appear in May. Should be used abundantly in every rock-garden.

Schafta. Charming border or rock-plant, 4 to 6 inches high, blooming from July to October; thrives in almost any position in the rock-garden.

SPIREA. See Astilbe.

STACHYS lanata. WOUNDWORT. This beautiful woolly-leaved plant is useful for edging. It thrives in any soil and makes a beautiful contrast with other foliage. Flowers inconspicuous.

STATICE latifolia. GREAT SEA LAVENDER. A valuable plant for either rockery or border; foliage tough, leathery, and covered with immense heads of small, deep blue flowers. 15 to 18 inches high. June to September.

STOKESIA cyanea. This is one of the best blue flowers, blooming from early July to late October; Flowers handsome lavender-blue, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; effective in masses or beds; it grows almost 20 inches high and is of easiest culture.

SWEET WILLIAM. See Dianthus.

THALICTRUM. MEADOW RUE. The Meadow Rues have fine foliage, but not showy flowers. The fern-like foliage is very pretty mingled with flowers in bouquets; more lasting, however, than fern fronds. They all do well naturalized.

adiantifolium. Finely cut, maidenhair-like foliage and yellow flowers; 15 to 18 inches.



Stokesia cyanea

Thalictrum aquilegifolium atropurpureum. This beautiful fern-like plant grows 3 to 4 feet high, and thrives in any soil. Its dark, purplish stems and deeply cut leaves are very useful with vases of flowers.

minus. May be grown in any soil, but the slender flower-stems which appear in May and June should be pinched off; well suited for mingling with flowers in vases; looks well in borders or in carpets of dwarf subjects.

THYMUS. THYME. Nothing can be more charming in sunny banks of rock-garden.

citriodorus aureus. GOLDEN THYME. A pretty, golden variegated variety; evergreen. Grows 9 inches high and is dense and compact

lanuginosus. A trailing variety, with white flowers and gray foliage. Thrives in any soil if exposed to the sun.

Serpyllum. Small, lilac-colored flowers in summer.

TRILLIUM erectum. WAKE-ROBIN, or WOOD-LILY. A native early-flowering plant; color maroon; 6 to 9 inches; in April.

grandiflorum. The finest of all the Trilliums. This is a free-growing plant, suitable for a shady, peaty border, nooks in the rock-garden or hardy fernery. 5 to 12 inches high; April.

TRITOMA Pfitzeri. TORCH LILY. For color effect in orange-scarlet, nothing equals this free-flowering, easily-grown plant. The spikes are 3 to 4 feet high, and heads of bloom 10 to 12 inches long. July to September.

TROLLIUS. GLOBE-FLOWER. No garden plants are more desired than Globe-Flowers. Habit compact, and in both foliage and flowers are beautiful; flowers vary from a pale yellow to a deep gold; bloom in spring or summer. May be grown in beds or naturalized by ponds, streams or wet places.

Caucasicus. A new variety with large orange-colored flowers.

Europæus. A giant buttercup in appearance; very fine; flowers bright yellow, 2 inches in diameter on stalks 2 to 2½ feet high; May to August.

Japonicus. "EXCELSIOR." Very deep orange flowers.



Veronica longifolia subsessilis

VERONICA. SPEEDWELL. The Speedwells are mostly natives of New Zealand, flowers being of a blue shade, varying to rose and dull white. They succeed in any garden soil in sunny situations. The low-growing forms are good rock plants.

alpina. Slender, delicate plant, bearing small blue or violet flowers; adapted to the rock-garden.

incana. A dwarf plant with silvery leaves; dark, rich purple flowers.

longifolia subsessilis. A pretty species with blue flowers produced on spikes 1 to 1½ feet long, continuing in bloom the entire summer.

spicata. Fine border plant, about 18 inches high, producing spikes of bright blue flowers in summer.

VINCA cærulea minor. MYRTLE, or PERIWINKLE. A blue-flowering, trailing evergreen. Excellent for carpeting the ground under trees where grass will not grow.

major variegata. Trailing habit; leaves variegated green and yellow; fine for graves and boxes.

VIOLA cornuta. TUFTED PANSY. These plants are becoming general favorites. If planted in a partially shaded bed they will flower for nearly eight months of the year. While the flowers are not as large as those of the pansy, their bright colors will make them welcome additions to the garden.

Admiration. Soft purple-lilac, with dark blotch.

lutea splendens. Rich, golden yellow.

Papilio. Violet-lilac, with a dark eye.

White Perfection. A fine white.

YUCCA filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. This has no rival in its peculiar habit and style of growth. The effect of Yucca is equal to that of any hot-house plant that may be planted in the open air for the summer, while they are green and ornamental at all seasons. The Yuccas are so vigorous that it is almost impossible to kill them. When first planted they die down to the ground, but if left alone, they will renew their growth.



Veronica spicata

Most of the hardy plants we offer are large enough to give immediate effect

LILIES

"So extensive and beautiful is the genus *Lilium*, so varied in form, color and periods of blossoming, that, like the Daffodil, a garden might be composed of it alone." Although there are a great many species, we confine ourselves to those of easy culture. Lilies like a rich, deep, well-drained, but moist, soil, and partial shade. If planted in full exposure to the sun, it is well to mulch around the roots. They should be planted deep, the top of the bulb at least 6 inches below the surface, using plenty of coarse sand about the bulb. After hard frosts set in, 4 or 5 inches of litter or leaves should be placed over them. Japanese Lilies are very effective among Rhododendrons and Azaleas, and flourish under the same culture. The best soil for growing in pots is leaf-mold and sand, or other light, rich mixture. No manure should be used near the bulbs. Begin with the smallest-sized pot, and shift to larger ones as the plants grow. Give cool temperature and liberal watering after growth begins.

GARDEN LILIES

For several years I have made a special bulb offer of these gorgeous flowers, and that my customers have been delighted with the results may be seen from the rapidly increasing sales. Other choice varieties with prices on application, together with books treating of their necessary culture.

Candidum (MADONNA, or ST. JOSEPH'S LILY). Coming into bloom with the roses and blue larkspur, what a pageant they form! This Lily is easy of culture, quick to increase, and thrives in almost any soil and position. Like other Lilies, they should not be disturbed. Plant in early September for best results.

Japanese Lilies may be planted in spring or fall with excellent results. They are especially appropriate for garden or border of old-fashioned flowers. The following varieties are choice and easy of culture: *Auratum*, *Speciosum album*, *Speciosum rubrum*, *Speciosum Melpomene*, *Tigrinum splendens*.

HARDY FERNS

But comparatively few of the hundreds of Ferns known are sufficiently hardy to be planted in our northern climate. We have selected only such as are known to be perfectly hardy in northern New England. As a rule, they do well for shady locations and for filling in places where other things cannot be grown, but they must not be planted under trees, whose roots would rob them of all moisture. They need a good dark soil, such as leaf-mold and turf-loam mixed with sand, and where they can have plenty of moisture. Such a place may be prepared for them if the soil is not favorable. Where leaf-mold is not handy, well-decayed peat will take its place, or fine chip dirt, well rotted. We have named some varieties, also, adapted to fairly dry positions. Let us know the positions in which you wish to plant, and we will make up an appropriate assortment. The rockery is fine for Ferns.

Adiantum pedatum. MAIDENHAIR. This well-known Fern makes a good plant when it can have sufficient moisture and drainage. Will grow in either shade or sun.

Dryopteris cristata. Commonly found around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. Delights in wet ground; one of the best.

D. marginalis. MARGINAL FERN. Very satisfactory in partially dry positions. Its light green fronds, which have a bluish tinge, are evergreen, and will last a long time as cut specimens; especially desirable for the rockery.

D. spinulosa. A beautiful evergreen variety of medium size and finely divided fronds. A fine plant for any corner; height about 1½ feet.

D. thelypteris. LADY FERN. Will thrive in either shade or full sunlight, if it have plenty of moisture. Fronds about 2 feet high, long and narrow.

Onoclea sensibilis. SENSITIVE FERN. Although easily grown in almost any location, it is not so popular as some others because of its coarse nature.

O. struthiopteris. OSTRICH FERN. This is one of the largest of the handsome Ferns, growing 3 to 4 feet

Onoclea struthiopteris, continued

high, with handsome, dark green fronds in vase form; likes plenty of moisture, and shade a part of the day

Osunda cinnamomea. CINNAMON FERN. This Fern derives its name from its cinnamon-colored fertile fronds. Thrives in wet soil, although it will do well in almost any location.

O. Claytonia. INTERRUPTED FERN. Similar to the Cinnamon Fern except that some of the fronds are interrupted by being covered with spores. Not so partial to moisture as the above.

O. regalis. ROYAL FERN. BUCKHORN BRAKE. In favorable situations this Fern grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet; in the gardens it will grow only about half that height. Delights in wet places; rather coarse, but especially appropriate in some locations.

Polystichum acrostichoides. CHRISTMAS FERN. This is the well-known, evergreen hardy Fern so easy to grow. It is used by the trade in bouquets; delights in rocky, half-shady hillsides; will do well anywhere.

Polypodium vulgare. ROCK POLYPOD. Evergreen species, covering rocks with a sheet of low-growing green, in locations not too dry and with little sun.



Hardy Ferns

GLADIOLI

Probably no summer-flowering bulbs are more attractive since the wonderful improvements in the size and coloring of Gladioli, and no flowers of equal value are so cheaply and easily produced, as they thrive in almost any soil and climate. By planting at intervals from April to June, flowers may be had in succession from July to September. Many of the flowers are 5 to 6 inches in diameter, and their exquisite coloring defies description. Cut the spike when the first flower opens, and the blooms will last nearly a week if the water in the vase is changed daily.

Plant in full exposure to the sun, in well-enriched garden soil, but use no manure near the bulbs. Where the soil is stiff clay, fill the trench with sandy loam. Plant a double row in the trench made the width of the spade and 4 to 5 inches deep. Deep planting has two advantages; the bulbs are not apt to suffer from drought, and soil above them forms a strong support to the stem, thus avoiding the necessity of staking. In double rows, also, one stalk acts as a support to another. Before the ground freezes in the fall, lift, dry and store the bulbs from frost as you would potatoes for spring planting.

GRAND NAMED GLADIOLI

America. A new variety now offered for the first time, having been thoroughly tested, and is conceded to be one of the finest varieties ever sent out; color a beautiful soft flesh-pink; growth and general habit perfect.

Augusta. A lovely white variety.

Brenchleyensis. The best scarlet; useful for color effect among other flowers or shrubs; whole spike of fifteen to twenty-five florets open together.

Emma Thursby. The best variegated white ground, with deep rose markings and blotches all through the petals.

Eugene Scribe. Delicate rose, variegated with darker rose. One of the best.

George Paul. Enormous flowers of a rich ruby-garnet shade.

Gil Blas. Immense orchid-like flowers of a rosy salmon color, with a fiery red blotch on straw-colored ground.

Giant Nanceanus. This grand race has flowers of immense size and transcendent beauty, rivaling the finest orchids.

Groff's Gold Medal and Silver Trophy Strain. This is a mixture of the cream of Groff's seedlings; all colors, including the new blue-lilac and heliotrope tints. Nothing better can be found than this.

Groff's Hybrids. No words can tell the beauty of Groff's Hybrid Gladioli.

Isaac Buchanan. A clear, rich yellow, slightly tinted on the lower petals.

Klondyke. Another new sort, offered for the first time, but by test proven highly satisfactory; color is a clear yellow, with a vivid crimson-maroon blotch in the throat; very free grower.

Lemoine's Butterfly Hybrids. Lemoine, of France, developed this grand strain, which held first place until the introduction of Groff's Hybrids in 1900. Some persons still think them equal to Groff's.

May. This very handsome Gladiolus should be more extensively planted. It makes beautiful spikes, compact and perfect. Its color is one of the most attractive, being almost a pure white, with markings of bright rosy crimson. It is a strong, healthy grower and will give immense satisfaction in all localities for all purposes.

Mme. Monneret. A clear delicate rose; short spike; very fine late bloomer.

"1900." Fiery crimson flowers with prominent white blotch on each of the petals.

Princeps. This is one of the most vigorous and brilliant of the new Gladioli. The color is rich crimson,



New Hardy Gladioli

with intense shadings in the throat and broad white blotches across the lower petals, which serve to intensify the brilliancy of the crimson. Flowers are 5 to 6 inches in diameter; petals are wide and much rounded, forming an almost circular flower.

Senator Volland. A most startling variety, with large flowers of pure blue, with dark blotch and yellow-stained striped blue.

Ceres. Another highly valued variety, one of the best of the white or light-colored ones; good free bloomer and fine grower; color white, flaked with purplish rose.

Shakespeare. Ivory-white, slightly suffused with carmine-rose, large rose blotch; early and constant.

White Lady. Most beautiful of all white Gladioli; extra-strong grower.

William Falconer. A grand pink sort; immense flowers in spike.

MIXTURES

General Mixture, composed of all colors of good sorts, including many from the above.

Mixed Childs

Scarlet and Red Shades

White and Light

Orange and Yellow

Pink Shades

Striped and Variegated

MONTBRETIAS

In growth, the flowers resemble the gladioli, and produce spikes of brilliant flowers in shades of orange, yellow and red. The following varieties are all very fine:

Crocsmæflora. Deep golden orange.

Etoile de Feu. Bright vermillion, yellow center.

Gerbe d'Or. Splendid golden yellow.

Rayon d'Or. Yellow and brown.

Pottsii grandiflora. Golden orange, outside bright red.

Transcendent. Orange and vermillion.

Tigridia. Rich orange.

Choice Fruits

It is a matter of pride with us that we can point to many large estates and fruit farms which we supply with select fruit trees. Although only small space is here given to a list of varieties, we are prepared to ship many other varieties, and have selected below only a few of the choicest kinds, suitable for planting anywhere. Our fruit trees are grown by a reliable house of over fifty years' experience, and their name is a synonym for reliable fruit and best quality of stock.

Fruit trees should be well cut back when planted, and currants, gooseberries and peaches should be cut back every spring; some varieties of plums and pears need similar pruning for best results. To insure best treatment, we offer free, with every cash order of \$10 worth of fruit trees, Bailey's excellent book, "The Principles of Fruit-Growing," 514 pages, 120 illustrations; full directions as to selection of varieties, planting, tillage, harvesting and marketing; also renovating old orchards. On cash orders of \$15 we will send "The Pruning Book," by the same author. Special rates per 1,000 for orchard planting.

Time of fruiting is given for latitude of New York

Prices of Dwarf Apples and varieties on application

APPLES

Selected trees, 5 to 7 feet, first-class

SUMMER

Early Harvest. Pale yellow; tender, fine flavor. Latter part of August.

Golden Sweet. Large, yellow; quality fair. August and September.

Red Astrachan. Very early deep crimson, yellow-streaked; tree very hardy and a good bearer. Early August.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow; very juicy and delicious; tree abundant bearer. August.

Yellow Transparent. Size medium; skin pale yellow, tender, juicy, subacid. August.

AUTUMN

Bismarck. Handsome and showy, color red and yellow; extremely hardy and prolific, and bears very early.

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, tender and delicious; admirable baking Apple; December.

Fameuse (SNOW APPLE). Deep crimson; flesh snowy white; one of the finest dessert fruits. November to January.

Oldenburg, Duchess of. Streaked with red and yellow; very hardy Russian variety; bears young and abundantly. August and September.

Gravenstein. Large, striped red and yellow; excellent quality. September and October.

Wealthy. Dark red and yellow stripes; flesh white, vinous, subacid; very hardy. October.

Maiden's Blush. Pale yellow, with red cheek, not very high-flavored; tree erect and good bearer. September and October.

WINTER

Baldwin. Well-known, bright red, market variety; tree very productive; very popular in the North.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome striped Apple, fair quality; tree very hardy and productive.

Greening. Very popular everywhere; tree vigorous and spreading, but often crooked when young; constant bearer; one of the best for cooking. Keeps well until March.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Tender and juicy; a great bearer; one of the best. November to January.

King of Tompkins County. Large red Apple of finest quality for cooking; tree very hardy, vigorous and good bearer. November to January.

Newtown Pippin. One of the best American Apples, but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. November to June.

Northern Spy. Large, yellow, striped red; flesh rich, aromatic; keeps until June; tree rapid in growth and a good bearer.

Rambo. Greatly esteemed old variety, streaked red and yellow; flesh tender and mild-flavored; tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size, green and russet color; tree large and a great bearer; keeps until June.

Twenty Ounce. Very large striped Apple, excellent for cooking and baking; tree a good grower and bearer October to September.

Spitzenburg (ESOPUS). Large, deep red; flesh yellow, crisp and good; does especially well in New York state. November to April

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. Beautiful in flower; large, crimson. October.

Montreal Beauty. Large, bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acid. September.

Red Siberian. Red. September and October.

Yellow Siberian. Large, pale yellow, with tint of red. September.

Transcendent. Red and yellow; productive. September.

CHERRIES

Selected trees, 5 to 7 feet, first-class

The Cherry succeeds well on dry soils and is susceptible of being trained in a great variety of forms. The sour Cherries are particularly appropriate for dwarfs and pyramids, and are very hardy everywhere, although the sweet Cherries are hardy to the Great Lakes.

SWEET

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, of the finest quality; tree good grower and immense bearer. Last of June.

Governor Wood. Large white Cherry, shaded with red; hangs well on the tree; middle of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large, pale yellow, red cheek; good bearer. Last of June.

Windsor. A seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Flesh firm and of fine quality; dark red; early July.

SOUR

Early Richmond. Very valuable for cooking; tree vigorous, healthy, and very productive. June.

May Duke. Well-known, excellent variety; juicy, subacid. Middle of June.

Montmorency. Large, red; 10 days later than Early Richmond; very prolific and hardy.

Reine Hortense. Bright red, of great excellence; nearly sweet.

PEARS

Selected standard trees, 5 to 7 ft.; Dwarf trees, 3 to 4 ft.

SUMMER

Bartlett. One of the best-known Pears, with a rich, musky flavor; abundant bearer even when young; middle of September.

Tyson. Good size, juicy and sweet; tree vigorous and rapid grower; abundant bearer. August.

AUTUMN

Bosc (BEURRE BOSCH). Large, russety Pear, with long neck; highly flavored and delicious; September to October.

Duchess d'Angouleme. One of the largest, good Pears which attains its perfection as a dwarf.

Howell. Large, yellow, sweet and delicious; very hardy and productive. September and October.

Kieffer. Large, golden yellow, often tinted with red; very vigorous and productive, even when young. October and November.

Seckel. Small, but of the highest flavor; tree strong grower and good bearer.

Worden Seckel. Seedling of Seckel, with larger fruit and better keeper. October to December.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet and red; very juicy; poor keeper. October.

WINTER PEARS

Anjou. Large, handsome, buttery, with a slight vinous flavor; tree vigorous and an excellent bearer; keeps until Christmas.

Lawrence. Golden yellow, medium size and abundant bearer. November to January.

Winter Nellis. Medium size, dull russet; rich, fine flavor, good bearer. November to January.

P. Barry. Orange-yellow, dotted with russet; flesh juicy, even-grained and rich.

PLUMS

Selected, first-class

Coe's Golden Drop. Light yellow, firm and white. Last of September.

German Prune. Medium size, purple and rich; very productive. September.

Grand Duke. Large, violet-red. September and October.

Imperial Gage. Yellowish green; flesh rich and sweet; very productive. Middle of August.

Shropshire Damson. Medium, dark purple; excellent for preserving. An abundant bearer.

Yellow Egg. Very large, yellow Plum; rather coarse, but good for cooking; good bearer. Last of August.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

Abundance. Large, amber; flesh yellow and sweet; very productive. July.

Burbank. Large, cherry-red, good bearer; market variety. Early September.

October Purple. Considered by Mr. Burbank as one of his best hybrids; large purple, with yellow flesh very late.

Wickson. Large, glowing carmine; flesh white, firm and delicious; upright, stately grower. September.

PEACHES

Selected trees, first-class

No class of fruit brings such quick and valuable returns as do the Peaches, if they are properly cared for, and no class suffers more from neglect than this. The ground should be kept cultivated and occasionally given a dressing of wood-ashes. Pruning must be annual and rigid, cutting back the previous year's growth in March from one-third to one-half. This is a quick method of thinning the fruit, for if the trees have made a good growth, as they should under proper culture, they will set two or three times more fruit than they can bring to maturity. As a result, the fruit is premature and the tree is likely to die of over-production of seed. When planted, the tree should be cut back severely, leaving only one or two eyes to each branch.

Crawford's Early. Large, yellow Peach of excellent quality; tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Crawford's Late. Superb yellow Peach, of large size and excellent quality; great bearer. Middle of September.

Crosby. Medium size, orange-yellow and of good quality; ripens between Crawford Early and Late.

Champion. Early, large, white, with red cheek; rich and juicy. Early August.

Elberta. Very large and handsome; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; one of the best. Ripens between Crawford Early and Late.

Foster. Large, yellow; resembling Crawford Early, but of better quality, ripening a little earlier.

Morris White. Medium size, creamy white, tinged with red; flesh white; excellent flavor; early September.

Mountain Rose. Large, red Peach, with white flesh; juicy and good. Excellent for early market.

Oldmixon Free. Large, white and red; flesh juicy and rich. A valuable hardy and productive variety, succeeding Crawford Early.

River's Early. Large, creamy white, with delicate pink cheek; excellent flavor; one of the finest very early varieties.

Steven's Rareripe. White Peach of excellent quality; good bearer. Middle of September.

Stump the World. Red and white, good size; quality fair, but very productive. Middle of September.

APRICOT

Where the Apricot is hardy, it is of great value, coming as it does between the Cherries and Peaches.

Alberge de Montgamet. Size medium; early, hardy.

Moorepark. One of the largest and finest; flesh orange and very delicious.

Harris. Large, golden yellow fruits. Early July.

QUINCES

Orange. Large, round, golden yellow; very productive. Ripe in October.

Rea's Mammoth. Large, fine variety of the Orange Quince; vigorous and productive.

HARDY GRAPES

BLACK VARIETIES

Campbell's Early. Clusters large and compact; flesh firm and tender; seeds few; quality rich, slightly vinous; ripens very early and keeps a long time.

Concord. A well-known and favorite variety; very hardy and productive; succeeds well everywhere.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, pulpy and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific. Desirable for an early crop.

Worden. Seedling of the Concord, but ten days earlier. Superior to it in flavor, but does not bear shipping so well.

RED VARIETIES

Agawam (ROGER'S NO. 15). Bunches very large under good culture; berries large, sweet and tender. Vine a good grower and very productive. Ripens early.

Brighton. Dark red, of the best quality. Equal to the Delaware, but much larger both in bunch and berry; early, vigorous and productive.

Delaware. Bunch small and compact; berries small, sweet and vinous; vine slender, but perfectly hardy to the Great Lakes.

Gaertner (ROGERS' NO. 14). Bunches large; berries very large, light red, tender, sweet, pleasant; very showy; vine vigorous and productive.

Lindley (ROGERS' NO. 9). Color a rich shade of red; flesh tender, with rich, aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vigorous and productive.

Salem (ROGERS' NO. 53). Bunch large and compact; flesh tender and juicy; ripens with Concord. One of the most popular and productive.

WHITE VARIETIES

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large; berry medium, yellowish tinge when ripe; very juicy and of good quality; vigorous and fruitful.

Niagara. Bunch large and compact; color pale green, changing to yellow when fully ripe. The flesh is tender, sweet and nearly equal to the Concord; ripens with that variety. The most popular white.

Pocklington. Bunch medium; berry large slightly golden when fully ripe; quality fair; vine hardy, vigorous and productive. It ripens after Concord.

Winchell (GREEN MOUNTAIN). The earliest white Grape; berry and cluster good size; excellent flavor; vigorous and productive.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant in rows 6 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the row. In midsummer, when the canes attain a height of 4 feet, pinch off the tips, which will cause them to send out side shoots and become more stocky. To keep the bed in good condition, the old, weak and decayed wood should be cut out every season, leaving four or five of the strongest in each hill.

Agawam. Medium size, jet-black, sweet, melting to the core; fine early variety.

Erie. Fruit large and of good quality; an early, vigorous and productive variety.

Rathbun. Berries extra large, jet-black and of good quality. It propagates itself like the Blackcap Raspberry from the tips of the branches.

Snyder. Fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core; exceedingly hardy and productive.

Windsor's Junior. An early variety of good quality.

Blackberry, Erskine Park Seedless

It originated on the Westinghouse estate in the Berkshires, at an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea-level. The superintendent of the estate, Mr. Norman, writes as follows: "This Blackberry, sported from Kittatinny, was first brought to my notice by reason of its hardness. We always tie the canes up to their fruit-stakes in the fall, never protect them at all, and, as you know, they fruit right out to the tips of 6-foot canes. I do not grow any other variety, for its long fruiting season enables me to trust to that variety alone. The fruit is the largest berry I know, fine flavor, no core, no seeds."

RASPBERRIES

Culture same as that of Blackberries. Blackcap varieties should be shortened to within 6 or 8 inches of the main stock in spring.

RED VARIETIES

Columbian. Fruit very large and purple; robust, hardy and very productive.

Cuthbert. Medium to large; deep, rich crimson; firm and of good quality. One of the best medium to late varieties.

Marlboro. Very early and hardy; fruit crimson, and of good quality.

Raspberry, Erskine Park Everbearing

This berry does not begin to fruit until the ordinary varieties are through, fruiting on the new canes and continuing right up to frost. The berries are large, fine and of excellent flavor. As to hardness, it has stood 20° below zero without protection. Originated at Lenox, Mass.

BLACKCAPS

Gregg. Large and of excellent quality; season medium; a vigorous grower and very productive.

Kansas. Very large and firm, and of excellent quality; hardy and very prolific; one of the best varieties.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant in beds 4 feet wide with an alley of 2 feet between them. Plant three rows in each bed, 15 inches apart in the row. For field culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart. Plant in early spring on good fertile, sandy loam for best results. Pot plants set in July or August will produce a crop the following season. A light cover of stable litter in winter after the ground is frozen is very beneficial, but great care must be used not to put on too much or too early and to remove the covering in spring as the plants start to grow. New beds should be planted every other year, as two crops from a planting is all that is profitable. The varieties marked "P" have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near other varieties in order that the flowers may be fertilized.

Brandywine. Large, conical form and of good quality. Very prolific; valuable old variety.

Bubach. P. Fruit large, roundish, scarlet and moderately firm; fair quality; plant a strong grower and very productive; succeeds on both light and heavy soil; early to medium.

Gladstone. Fruit large and of fine quality; plant healthy, vigorous and very productive; medium to late; one of the best.

Marshall. Very large, dark crimson; firm and of excellent quality; plant vigorous and productive; medium to late. One of the best varieties for home use or market.

Michel's Early. Berry medium to large, bright crimson, firm, and of fair quality; plant a strong grower; exceedingly early and productive.

McKinley. Very large, conical, sometimes flattened; color crimson. On account of its vigor and great productiveness, we recommend it for home use or market; medium to late.

Nick Ohmer. Cone-shaped berries of large size; crimson; flavor rich and a good shipper; medium to late.

President. P. Very attractive, large, red berries, dimpled at ends; very rich and meaty; late and productive.

CURRENTS**Two-year-old plants, first-class**

Plant either in spring or fall, in rows 6 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the row. The fruit is greatly improved by cutting out the weak growth and cutting back the previous year's growth one-third to one-half. To destroy the Currant worm, dust white hellebore one part, flour two parts, on the bushes when wet with dew, after the leaves are fully expanded in spring. One application is a sufficient preventive of insect attack.

Black Naples. The best black variety, large and excellent.

Cherry. Fruit of very large size and very tart; plant vigorous, but not as productive as some of the other varieties.

Fay's Prolific. Probably the best red Currant; it has been planted very extensively and given general satisfaction. Less acid than the Cherry and of excellent flavor and very productive.

Perfection (New). Berry larger than Fay's, clusters averaging longer; red, rich, mild subacid. This fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, one of the most conservative societies in the country.

White Grape. The best white variety; very large and of mild flavor; excellent table variety.

GOOSEBERRIES**Two- and three-year-old plants, first-class**

Require the same culture as Currants, and are very useful, not only when freshly picked, but are excellent for preserving. They should be allowed to become thoroughly ripened before picking.

Columbus. This is one of the most valuable introductions of recent years in small fruits, and it fully sustains the high opinion first formed of it. The fruit is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is vigorous and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden.

Downing. Medium size, light green, of good quality. A strong grower and productive.

Industry. An English variety, large, dark red, rich, sweet and of good flavor, strong grower and very productive.

Red Jacket (JOSSELYN). Large, red American Gooseberry.

ASPARAGUS

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of 2 feet, mixing each layer of soil, as turned over, with 2 or 3 inches of well-rotted manure. For private use, or for marketing, on a small scale, beds should be formed 5 feet wide, with three rows planted in each,—one in the middle, and one on each side, a foot from the edge, the distance of the plants in the rows, 9 inches; the alleys between the beds should be 2 feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, according to the size of the plants. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench at the distance already named—9 inches—care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about 2 inches. In a week or two after planting, the beds should be touched over lightly with a sharp steel rake, which will destroy the germinating weeds.

Barr's Mammoth. Large green variety, excellent for a market sort.

Columbian Mammoth. A vigorous white variety of excellent quality.

Conover's Colossal. Large shoots; of vigorous growth.

Palmetto. Larger than the Conover's and a heavier yielder.

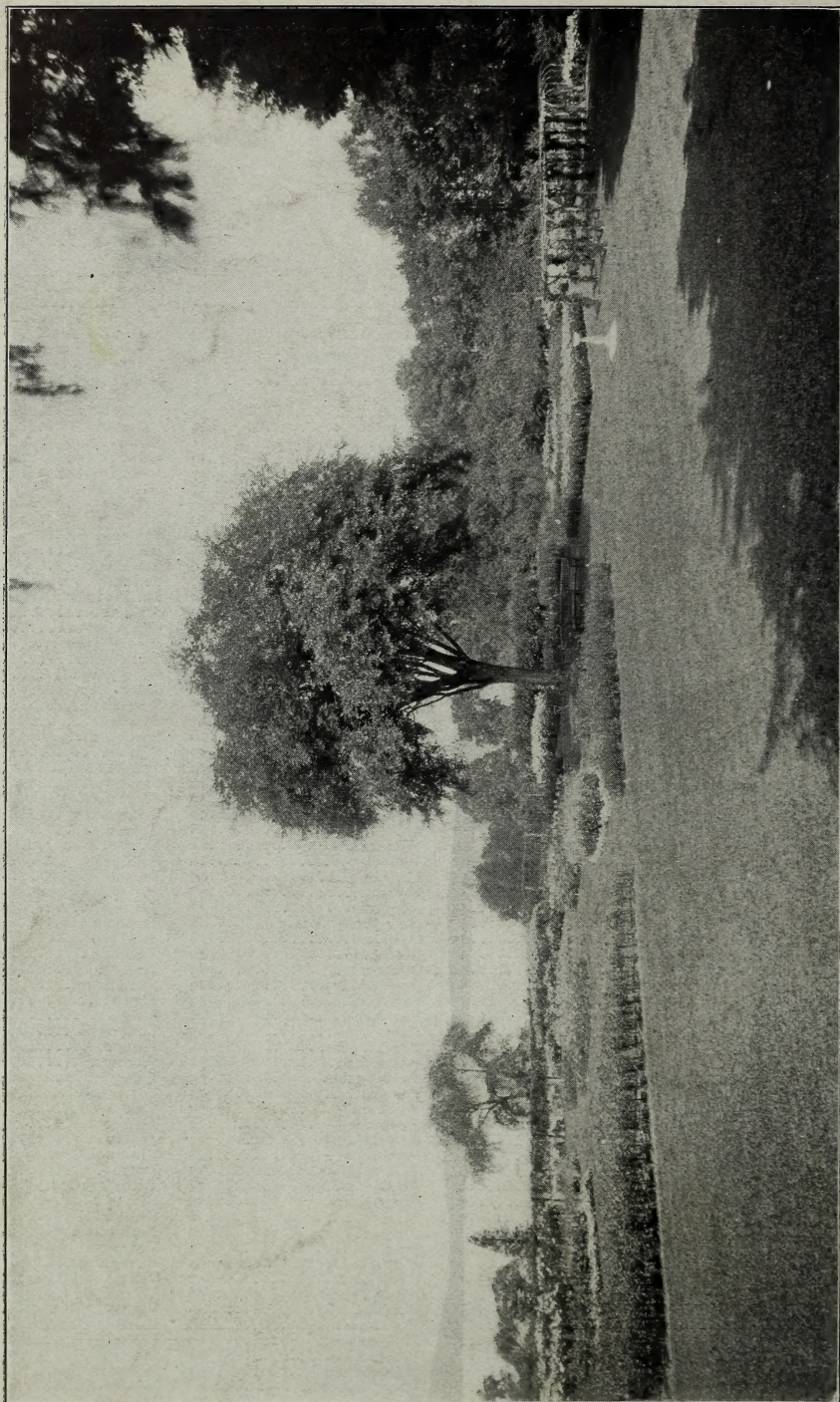
RHUBARB

Plant 3 feet apart each way. Fertilize well late in the fall, spading in the fertilizer in the spring.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large, early tender.

INDEX

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Abies.....	5	Corchorus.....	24	Hypericum.....	24, 46	Pseudotsuga.....	6
Acacia.....	19	Coreopsis.....	43	Iberis.....	46	Pueraria.....	21
Acer.....	14	Cornus.....	16, 23	Iris.....	47-49	Pulmonaria.....	55
Achillea.....	40	Corylus.....	22	Ivy.....	20, 21	Pyrethrum.....	55
Aconitum.....	40	Crab Apples.....	60	Judas Tree.....	16	Pyrus.....	18
Actaea.....	41	Crab, Flowering.....	18	Juglans.....	17	Quercus.....	19
Actinidia.....	20	Crataegus.....	16	Juniper.....	5, 6	Quinces.....	61
Adonis.....	41	Cucumber Tree.....	18	Kalmia.....	11	Raspberries.....	62
Ægopodium.....	41	Currants.....	62	Kentucky Coffee Tree.....	17	Raspberry, Flowering.....	25
Æsculus.....	15	Cypress.....	9, 19	Kerria.....	24, 25	Red Bud.....	16
Agrostemma.....	41	Cytisus.....	16	Koeleruteria.....	17	Retinospora.....	7, 8
Ailanthus.....	15	Daphne.....	23	Kudzu Vine.....	21	Rhododendron.....	10, 11
Ajuga.....	41	Day Lily.....	46	Laburnum.....	16	Rhodotyus.....	25
Akebia.....	20	Deciduous Shrubs.....	22-27	Larch.....	17	Rhubarb.....	62
Alder.....	15	Deciduous Trees.....	13	Larix.....	17	Rhus.....	25
Almond.....	15	Delphinium.....	44	Larkspur.....	44	Robinia.....	19
Alnus.....	15	Deutzia.....	23	Lathyrus.....	46	Roses.....	28-39
Althea.....	12, 24, 46	Dianthus.....	44	Laurel.....	11	Culture.....	28-31, 39
Alyssum.....	41	Dicentra.....	44	Laurus.....	12	New.....	29-31
Ampelopsis.....	20	Dictamnus.....	44	Lavender.....	46	Hybrid Tea.....	31-33
Amygdalus.....	15	Diervilla.....	23	Leucothoe.....	12	Hybrid Perpetual.....	34, 35
Andromeda.....	11, 12	Digitalis.....	44	Liatris.....	49	Climbing.....	36-38
Anemones.....	41	Dogwood.....	16, 23	Ligustrum.....	12, 24	Standard.....	38
Anthemis.....	41	Dolichos.....	21	Lilac.....	12, 24, 27	Rubus.....	29
Anthericum.....	41	Doronicum.....	44	Lilies.....	49, 58	Rudbeckia.....	55, 56
Apples.....	60	Draba.....	44	Lily, Day.....	46	Salisburya.....	19
Apricot.....	61	Dutchman's Pipe.....	20	Lily-of-the-Valley.....	43	Salix.....	19
Aquilegia.....	41	Echinops.....	44	Linden.....	19, 20	Sambucus.....	26
Arabis.....	41	Eleagnus.....	23	Liquidambar.....	17	Sanguinaria.....	56
Aralia.....	22	Elder.....	26	Liriodendron.....	17	Santolina.....	56
Arborvite.....	8	Elm.....	20	Lithospermum.....	49	Saponaria.....	56
Arenaria.....	41	Empress Tree.....	18	Lobelia.....	49	Saxifraga.....	56
Aristolochia.....	20	Epimedium.....	44	Locust.....	19	Scabiosa.....	56
Armeria.....	41	Erianthus.....	44, 45	Lonicera.....	21, 25	Sciadopitys.....	8
Artemisia.....	42	Erigeron.....	44, 45	Lupinus.....	49	Scutellaria.....	56
Asclepias.....	42	Erinus.....	45	Lychnis.....	49	Sedum.....	56
Ash.....	17	Eryngium.....	45	Lycium.....	21	Shrubs in Tree Form.....	12
Asparagus.....	62	Eulalia.....	45	Lysimachia.....	49	Silene.....	56
Asphodelus.....	42	Euonymus.....	21, 23	Lythrum.....	49	Silk Vine.....	21
Asters.....	42	Euphorbia.....	45	Magnolia.....	17, 18	Smoke Tree.....	25
Astilbe.....	42	Evergreens.....	4-9	Mahonia.....	12	Snowball.....	12, 27
Aubrietia.....	42	Evergreen Shrubs.....	10-12	Maidenhair Tree.....	19	Snowberry.....	26
Azalea.....	11, 12, 22	Exochorda.....	22	Mallow.....	46	Spiraea.....	26, 56
Baptisia.....	42	Fagus.....	17	Maple.....	14, 18	Spruce.....	56
Barberry.....	22	Ferns.....	45, 58	Matrimony Vine.....	21	Stachys.....	56
Bear's Breech.....	40	Feverfew.....	45	Meadow Sweet.....	26	Staphylea.....	26
Beech.....	17	Filbert.....	22	Mertensia.....	49	Statice.....	56
Bellflower.....	42, 43	Fir.....	5	Mock Orange.....	25	Stephanandra.....	26
Bellis.....	42	Forget-me-not.....	45, 49	Monarda.....	49	Stokesia.....	56
Berberis.....	22	Forsythia.....	12, 23	Montbretias.....	59	Strawberries.....	62
Betula.....	15	Foxglove.....	44, 45	Morina.....	49	Strawberry Tree.....	23
Bignonia.....	20	Fraxinus.....	17	Morus.....	18	Styrax.....	26
Birch.....	15	Fringe Tree.....	12, 16	Mountain Laurel.....	11	Sumac.....	25
Bittersweet.....	20	Fruits.....	60-62	Mulberry.....	18	Sunflower.....	45, 46
Blackberries.....	61, 62	Funkia.....	45	Myosotis.....	49	Sweet William.....	44, 56
Blanket-flower.....	45	Gaillardia.....	45	Myrtle.....	57	Symphoricarpos.....	26
Boltonia.....	42	Galtania.....	45	Negundo.....	18	Syringa.....	25, 27
Box.....	11, 12	Gentiana.....	45	New Jersey Tea.....	22	Tamarix.....	27
Bridal Wreath.....	26	Geranium.....	45	Oak.....	19	Taxodium.....	19
Bugle.....	41	German Catchfly.....	49	Oenothera.....	49	Taxus.....	8
Bupthalmum.....	42	Geum.....	45	Oleaster.....	23	Tecoma.....	20
Butternut.....	17	Gladioli.....	59	Omphalodes.....	49	Thalictrum.....	56, 57
Buttonwood.....	17, 18	Glechoma.....	45	Papaver.....	49	Thorn.....	16
Buxus.....	11, 12	Globe Flower.....	45, 57	Paulownia.....	18	Thuja.....	8
Calycanthus.....	22	Globe Thistle.....	44	Pavia.....	25	Thuyopsis.....	9
Campanula.....	43	Globularia.....	45	Peach.....	18, 61	Thyme.....	57
Candytuft.....	46	Goat's Beard.....	42	Pears.....	60, 61	Thymus.....	57
Caragana.....	12, 22	Golden Bell.....	23	Pentstemon.....	55	Tilia.....	19, 20
Cardinal Flower.....	49	Golden Glow.....	56	Peonies.....	50-53	Torch Lily.....	57
Carpinus.....	15	Gooseberries.....	62	Perennials.....	40-57	Trillium.....	57
Carya.....	15	Grapes.....	61	Periploca.....	21	Tritoma.....	57
Caryopteris.....	22	Grasses.....	45	Periwinkle.....	25, 57	Trollius.....	57
Castanea.....	15	Gymnocladus.....	17	Persica.....	18	Trumpet Creeper.....	20
Catalpa.....	12, 15	Gypsophila.....	45	Philadelphus.....	25	Tsuga.....	9
Ceanothus.....	22	Halesia.....	24	Phlox.....	54	Tulip Tree.....	17
Cedar, Red.....	6	Hawthorn.....	16	Physostegia.....	55	Ulmus.....	20
Celastrus.....	20	Hedera.....	21	Picea.....	6	Umbrella Pine.....	8
Cephalanthus.....	22	Hedges.....	9, 10	Pieris.....	12	Umbrella Tree.....	18
Cerastium.....	43	Helenium.....	46	Pine.....	7	Veronica.....	57
Cerasus.....	15, 16	Helianthemum.....	46	Pink.....	44, 45	Viburnum.....	12, 27
Cercis.....	16	Helianthus.....	45, 46	Pinus.....	7	Viola.....	57
Chamomile, False.....	42	Heliopsis.....	46	Plane Tree.....	18	Vinca.....	21, 57
Chelone.....	43	Hemerocallis.....	46	Plantain Lily.....	45	Virginia Creeper.....	20
Cherry.....	15, 16, 60	Hemlock.....	9	Platanus.....	18	Virgin's Bower.....	20, 21
Chestnut.....	15	Herniaria.....	46	Platycodon.....	55	Walnut.....	17
Chionanthus.....	16	Heuchera.....	46	Plum.....	25, 61	Weigela.....	23
Chrysanthemums.....	43	Hibiscus.....	12, 24, 46	Polemonium.....	55	White Fringe.....	16
Cimicifuga.....	43	Hickory.....	15	Polygonatum.....	55	Willow.....	19
Cladrastis.....	16	Hollyhock.....	46	Poplar.....	18, 19	Wistaria.....	12, 21
Clematis.....	20, 21, 43	Honeysuckle.....	21, 25	Poppy.....	49	Woodbine.....	21
Clethra.....	22	Hornbeam.....	15	Populus.....	18, 19	Wood Lily.....	57
Climbing Shrubs.....	20, 21	Horse-chestnut.....	15, 25	Primrose.....	55	Yellow-wood.....	16
Columbine.....	41	Houstonia.....	46	Primula.....	55	Yew.....	8
Cone-flower.....	55	Hyacinthus.....	25	Privet.....	12, 24	Yucca.....	57
Convallaria.....	43	Hydrangea.....	12, 24	Prunus.....	25	Zebra Grass.....	45



An informal, old-fashioned garden designed by us at Tarrytown, N. Y. Viewed from 'the house, Hudson River in the distance